THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XV.—NO. 41. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1871. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

THE BATTLE OF BELFORT.

Details of the Great Conflict.

40,000 Prussians vs. 130,000 French

Recovery of Stolen Bonds

THE BATTLE OF BELFORT.

Strength of the French and German Forces—The French Largely in Excess of Their Opponents—Reasons for the French Disaster—Bourbaki's Retreat.

Correspondence of the London Times from Von Werder's Army.

On the 9th of January General Von Werder quitted Versoul to take up a strong position before Belfort, at Brevilliers, attacking the enemy at Villersexel *en route*, inflicting very heavy loss, and taking more than a thousand prisoners. On the morning of the 15th, Sunday—these battles are always fought on Sunday—General Bourbaki, confident in his great preponderance in numbers, in his numerous artillery and mitrailleuses, attacked the well-chosen position of General Von Werder. The French army consisted of four army corps, originally each of 30,000 men. This army was something over 100,000 strong. One corps did not arrive till Monday evening, the second day of battle, which brought the force up to about 125,000 or 130,000 men. The whole German army under General Von Werder was certainly under 40,000 men. Of these something over 4000 consisted of cavalry. The artillery of the French was superior in number to that of the Germans, and they had, besides, at least, three batteries, each consisting of six, of mitrailleuses. The attack commenced on the Sunday morning at eight o'clock, with artillery, which kept up a continual fire until dusk. The Germans never receded one single step from the position they had taken, and when night put an end to the conflict they bivouacked along the whole line on the same spot whereon they were attacked in the morning. The next morning (Monday) General Bourbaki, having received the reinforcement of another army corps, repeated his attack, throwing immense masses of troops against the German line. These inflexible troops remained unshaken in their position.

Again, the second day the German army bivouacked on the ground that they had taken up on the morning. The third day, Tuesday, the French attack was much fainter, and in the afternoon they commenced a retreat of their whole line and were pursued by the artillery of the Germans. On the fourth day, Wednesday, General Debschutz attacked the retreating French, inflicting great loss and pursuing them as far as Blamont. From here he was recalled to assume the siege of Belfort. On Thursday and Friday the French continued their retreat towards Besancon. General Von Werder moved on Friday after the French to Soudinot—ten miles' march only—thence to Villersexel. General Von Werder arrived at Rougemont on January 23, about ten miles further south. Villersexel has been occupied and abandoned alternately by both armies. Many houses are a heap of ruins, many more or less damaged. The causes of the defeat of this immense army of 130,000 men, with superior artillery and batteries of the murderous mitrailleuse, are not far to seek. The horses of the army had no food for four days. No food had been distributed to the troops for three days. Many of the prisoners told me they had tasted nothing for two days. The landlord of the house where I had quarters in Soulnot, a small proprietor, told me that when the French army passed through the horses devoured eagerly the dung-heaps, and the officers fell upon the potatoes prepared to feed the pigs. The road from Villersexel to Soulnot, and thence to this place, had numbers of dead horses on the roadside, from some of which the flesh on the back had been taken, no doubt for food. Numbers of these miserable animals were little better than mere skeletons, with sharp protruding bones. The whole way knapsacks, broken chassepots, cartouche pouches, caps, cooking utensils, broken swords, and indescribable refuse were strewed about. The mitrailleuses made a fearful uproar. One volley killed and wounded twenty-one men. An attack was made near Bussurel by 600 French on a battalion of landwehr. These were allowed to come within 150 paces, when the Germans fired and killed or wounded the whole 600, with the exception of forty-two, who, panic-stricken, were made prisoners. The whole number of prisoners taken is from 10,000 to 15,000.

RECOVERY OF STOLEN BONDS.

A Scene in the Tombs Police Court—Story of a Disgraceful Robbery.

Joseph W. Drake is an honest, simple farmer, who resides in Stroudsburg, Monroe county, Pennsylvania. On the night of the 20th of December he retired to bed at an early hour, and a little after 12 o'clock was startled to find three desperate looking men, with revolvers in their hands, standing by his bedside. They threatened his life if he made any outcry, and having gagged him and his wife, and tied them hand and foot, they broke open a trunk which they found under the bed and abstracted three Scranton City bonds of the denomination of $500 each, and $500 in Treasury notes. The robbers then coolly helped themselves to some cold pork and beans and old "Rye," and took their departure about two o'clock in the morning. The unfortunate pair were released from their irksome situation on the following morning, only to find that the savings of years had been carried off. No trace of the robbers could be found, and the poor farmer despaired of ever again seeing his hard earned money. A few days since, however, he received a telegram to the effect that the stolen bonds had been found in the possession of Mr. Benjamin Cartright, cashier of the City Bank in New York.

The old man came on as fast as he could, and appeared in the Tomb's Police Court this morning to make a formal complaint. His appearance was very singular. He wore an ancient suit of homespun, with cowhide boots, and a hat about a score of years old. His hair was tow-colored, and hung down over his shoulders. When the bonds were handed to him for identification, he clutched them eagerly, and his eyes glistened, while in a voice that faltered with suppressed emotion he declared that they were his property. He was about to place them in his pocket-book, when he was informed that he would have to wait the regular course of the law. This considerably dampened his ardor, but he watched the proceedings with greater interest. Mr. Carpenter proved that he had bought the bonds on the 12th of January, in the regular course of business, from Mr. Gilbert Van Pelt, a broker, of No. 32 Broad street, and had given his check for $1359 21. Mr. Van Pelt had purchased them on the same day from Mr. Louis Degron, who was acting for Mr. William G. Lambert, Jr., a broker, whose office is at No. 31 Broadway. The bonds were, therefore, traced to the possession of Mr. Lambert, and he stated that he had bought them from a gentleman named Charles Whitcomb, early in January. As Mr. Lambert was unable to produce Mr. Whitcomb, Justice Dowling decided that he should be held to answer the charge until he could establish his innocence. He appeared quite at his ease, and confident that his character would be cleared, as on former occasions.—*N. Y. Com. Advertiser last evening.*

SECOND EDITION

Crime in the West.

Affairs in Arkansas.

The Governor Clayton Impeachment

Case of the Lieut.-Governor.

Penna. Coal Miners' Strike.

Late Unpleasant Developments.

The Virginia State Debt.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM THE WEST.

Fatal Stabbing Case in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 18.—Last night, at half-past 12, an altercation occurred at a low brothel, on Sixth street, which resulted in John Schaefer stabbing Charles Patton to death. The parties were young and intoxicated. The trouble was concerning a woman to whom Patton was partial. Schaefer was met at the head of the stairs by Patton, who knocked over a lamp. Then, in the darkness, a scuffle occurred, followed by a stab, from which the man died in a few minutes. Schaefer was arrested, and says he acted in self-defense.

Female Suffragists.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 17.—The State Senate committee to whom was addressed a memorial from the female suffragists asking the Legislature to urge Congress to submit a sixteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution, replied as follows:—"That inasmuch as the ladies claim they have a right to vote under the Constitution of the United States, and that it will be held and enforced by the courts, therefore the ladies are respectfully referred to the United States courts for the enforcement of their rights."

The Capital Removal Question.

The Senate Committee on Federal Relations reported favorably on the resolution urging Congress to remove the Federal capital to the Mississippi Valley.

Mining Matters.

The coal miners of St. Clair and Madison counties, in Illinois, opposite this, city have suspended work in consequence of the reduction of wages by the owners of the mines. Coal is becoming scarce, but the operators declare that they will bring coal from other mines at the present prices before they will accede to the demands of the miners.

Suicide in Nashville.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—John Frazer, a German shoemaker, committed suicide here to-day by shooting himself through the head. Pecuniary difficulty was the cause.

Burning of a Nashville Dollar Store.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 18.—Parkes & Bro.'s dollar store was burned last night. Loss, $20,000; insurance, $15,000.

The Governor Clayton Impeachment.

The *Avalanche's* Little Rock special says:—"The roll was called in the Senate this morning, thirteen members being present. Immediately afterwards the managers of Governor Clayton's impeachment case appeared at the door, and the Sergeant-at-Arms at first refused them admittance, but on their insisting he finally admitted them and announced their presence and desire to communicate with the Senate.

The President responded that they could not be received, as the Senate was not in session, and a motion to call the House would be decided out of order.

Mr. Carroll insisted on the President's putting the motion, and said it was a trick to prevent the managers from proclaiming the impeachment of the Governor.

Some wrangling took place, when a motion was put to adjourn till to-morrow, which was carried, thus preventing an official announcement of the impeachment.

A Message from Lord Clayton.

A message was read to the House to-day from the Governor, dated February 16, stating that he had been unofficially informed of impeachment being preferred against him, and the adoption of a resolution suspending him from office. He had been ordered to take charge of the State Government by force. The Attorney-General informed him that he could not be suspended until regular articles of impeachment were drawn up and preferred to the Senate, and he officially notified of the same. When that was done he could readily surrender his office. Governor Howard moved that the message be rejected, which was carried by a vote of 47 to 32.

The Johnson Quo-Warranto Case.

In the Supreme Court the new Chief Justice, McClure, and Associate Justice Searles issued a writ in the quo-warranto case of Lieutenant-Governor Johnson, returnable to-morrow, when the case will be tried. It is generally conceded that the Court will decide to oust Johnson by a mock trial. The Governor has the stairways leading to the Executive office guarded, and will declare martial law. It is understood that Johnson is preparing to call out the militia and proclaim himself Governor.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Interest on the Virginia State Debt.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 18.—The Joint Committee of Finance of the two houses of the General Assembly met last night and determined to recommend the payment of interest due on the 1st of January on what is known as the old debt of the Commonwealth, amounting to about $32,000,000.

The Legislature of 1866 and 1867 funded the accrued interest, and neither the bonds thus created nor the interest which has accrued since on the old and new bonds, as well, are provided for in this arrangement.

The committee arrange for the appointment of a commissioner to take charge of the assets of the State, out of which these two last-named items of indebtedness shall be primarily provided for.

FROM THE STATE.

The Coal Strike—Serious Aspect of the Suspension.

POTTSVILLE, Feb. 18.—The suspension of mining operations in Schuylkill county seems to be assuming serious aspects. Business is suffering severely, and there are loud protests from all quarters against the leaders of the

Workingmen's Benevolent Associations,

who steadily refuse to give the feeling of the miners, on the subject of resumption, any consideration whatever in their actions. The men have shown their

Willingness to Resume Work,

and in several cases have gone into the mines, but have come out again, being threatened with personal violence if they persisted in working contrary to the mandates of the

Tyrants who Rule Over Them

with an iron rod. There are rumors this morning of furnaces along the line intending to blow out rather than continue work under the present unsettled state of affairs.

Views of the "Miners Journal."

The *Miners' Journal* in a remarkable article this morning gives the general feeling of all business men in regard to the coal question, of which the following is a synopsis:—

"No basis has been fixed for Schuylkill county yet; the coal operators will not negotiate with the committee of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association until they withdraw many of their claims with regard to the action at collieries, etc.

"If the leaders refuse to do so, they will have nothing further to do with them, and then will ask the men to go to work who desere to work, with the proffer of ample protection if they have to invoke the whole power of the Government to do so. Outside interests are now beginning to understand the cause of these suspensions and the objects of the leaders, etc., and they can act without being subject to the brutal treatment of the hounds of the leaders or having their property endangered by the torch of a few bad men who surround them, and who not only control the organization but also the whole business in the coal regions."

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—Stocks steady. Money, 4@5 per cent. Gold, 111¾@111¾. 5-20s, 1869, coupon, 111¾; do. 1864, do., 110½; do. 1865, do. 111¾; do. 1865, new, 110½; do. 1867, 110¾ do. 1868, 110¾; 10-40s, 110¾; Virginia 6s, new, 61; Missouri 6s, 90⅝; Canton Co., 72½; Cumberland preferred, 29¼; New York Central and Hudson River, 94½; Erie, 21¾; Reading, 99¼; Adams Express, 65½, ex. div.; Michigan Central, 117½; Michigan Southern, 91; Illinois Central, 133; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 104½; Chicago and Rock Island, 106¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 95; Western Union Telegraph, 46¾.

THE FRENCH ASSEMBLY.

The Four Vice-Presidents.

The Constituent Assembly of France, on Thursday, elected the following Vice-Presidents:—MM. Louis Joseph Martel, Benoist d'Azy, Ludovic Vitet, and Leon de Maleville.

M. Martel, the first Vice-President, is an experienced legislator, a native of St. Omer, about fifty-eight years of age, and a lawyer by profession. He was a member of the Assembly in 1849, from which he retired after vigorously opposing the *coup d'etat*. In 1863 and again in 1869 he was elected to the Corps Legislatif as an opposition candidate, and was three times elected secretary of that body.

The Viscount Denis Benoist d'Azy is a native of Paris, and is 75 years old. He remained a Legitimist after the overthrow of Charles X, was elected to the Assembly in 1842 and 1846, sat as Vice-President in the Bureau of the Legislative in 1848, and retired from public life after the *coup d'etat*, against which he protested.

M. Ludovic Vitet commenced life as a teacher, is 68 years old, has been a successful dramatist, served frequently in the Assembly as an opponent of Republican measures, but retired after the *coup d'etat*.

M. Leon de Maleville, the fourth Vice President, is a native of the South of France, fifty-eight years of age, a lawyer by profession, has served as a deputy and minister, in the latter capacity in the first Cabinet of Napoleon III for ten days only, and has always been a warm friend of Thiers, and an Orleanist.

NOVEL DEBUT.

A Cincinnati Star's First Appearance and Great Success.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* of Wednesday says:—Decidedly one of the most amusing scenes, foreign entirely to the bill, ever witnessed on the stage in this city, was that which convulsed with laughter the audience at Wood's Theatre last evening, in the midst of the *Day After the Wedding*. "Lady Elizabeth Freelove" was on, together with the faithful but much abused old servants, "Mr. and Mrs. Davis," who were about to take their departure on their summary discharge.

According to the usual presentation of this scene, the aged people were loaded down with valises, bandboxes, umbrellas, and live stock. The old man led by a cord a big chunk of a dog, a regular brindle, with clean limbs, stout body, shapely head, and a sameness of appearance that was suggestive of a death-lock and the crunching of bones in a pit. The old lady had her cat in a cage, her favorite fireside companion evidently. Unfortunately the bottom of the cage fell out, and down came the cat to the stage, much frightened and confused, but nevertheless quite ready to take advantage of the new situation. The feline's first impulse was to escape to the parquet, and it made the attempt. The man who tortures the kettle-drum and lets out his bile upon the nether cymbal, was too quick for the animal, however, and handed it back to the lady, who inverted the cage and attempted to quiet it there. All this time the dog had been tugging at the line and collar. The canine instinct to worry that cat couldn't be suppressed. The audience saw this and waited for what was to come. The uneasy back-yard devotee, frightened at the glaring eyes, protruding tongue, and frantic tuggings of the brindle, at last foolishly jumped out of the cage. The dog, with one tremendous surge, broke away then, and with three bounds cornered pussy in an angle of the scenery. There was a fierce growl, an alarmed and vicious hissing and spitting, a scattering of fur, and the cat was caught by the back of the neck, and being shaken like a rat in the jaws of a bull terrier. "Lady Freelove" made for the wings in alarm, "Mrs. Davis" backed up against the box, and the audience roared and applauded as the cat at last broke away, and cut a bright streak through the air in a successful rush for liberty and life.

The Cheney Trial.

We have seen a paragraph in one of the secular papers to the effect that the sentence of the Rev. Mr. Cheney was considered by his friends as unexpectedly severe.

We cannot see why it was held to be severe, or why it was not expected. It inflicts *no* penalty on Mr. Cheney, if he conforms to the law of the Church. We cannot see how it could be more merciful. It demands, in a case in which past disobedience was beyond a doubt, that Mr. Cheney obey.

The court could do no less. To decide otherwise would leave to every clergyman in the Church the power to do whatever he wished—to omit or add to the prescribed service at his pleasure. Every man of common sense will see that Mr. Cheney entered the ministry of the Church by his own free will, engaging to conduct it according to law and use. If his conscience forbids him further to keep that engagement, it also, as a decent conscience, orders him to leave that ministry.

We cannot imagine a man willing to stay on any other terms than conformity. But did Mr. Cheney's friends expect this of him? Was he to be reprimanded and martyrized, and after giving Bishop Whitehouse all the trouble he could, was he to avoid further discipline by getting some one else to baptize all infants in his parish? If *that* was what his friends expected, they have been indeed disappointed. We do not suppose Mr. Cheney expected any such thing, but it is the only contingency in which severity could appear to apply to the sentence.—*Hartford Churchman.*

THIRD EDITION

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

Nothing Heard of the Tennessee.

Joint Income Tax Committee.

The Members Fail to Agree.

The President on the Alabama Claims.

Opposition to Territorial Acquisition

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Income Tax.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The conference committee on the income tax had another long session last night, but failed to agree. Mr. Hooper intends to report the facts to the House next week, on Tuesday or Wednesday, at which time he will endeavor to get the question of repeal before the House, with the hope of getting a vote on it. If he fails in that it is probable that it will be hitched on to one of the appropriation bills.

The President's Head Level.

The President desires it to be stated that he is decidedly opposed, in the settlement of the Alabama claims, to taking in the question of acquiring any British territory on this continent. He is opposed to allowing that question to come before the High Commission.

The Army Appropriation Bill

will pass to-day. There has been very little added to the bill as reported by the Appropriation Committee. Democrats took occasion in discussing it to pitch into the army. Representative Dickey, of Pennsylvania, administered them a severe rebuke.

No News Expected of the Tennessee This Week.

No reliance is placed in the despatch in the morning papers from Havana, that a vessel supposed to be the Tennessee was seen off the Haytien coast on the 2d inst. By Wednesday or Thursday next information is expected, and not before.

No News of the Tennessee.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—No news has yet been received at the Executive Mansion or Navy Department respecting the Tennessee.

Rebel Sequestration of Property.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The case of Knox against Lee, from Texas, involves the sequestration of property under the Confederate Government, and also the legal tender question. It will come up for argument before the Supreme Court early next week. Pascal for plaintiffs, Wills for defendant.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—THIRD SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—On motion of Mr. Trumbull, the Judiciary Committee was discharged from the further consideration of various petitions referred to that committee for female suffrage.

Mr. Wilson, from the Military Committee, reported back the bill to authorize the promulgation of the general regulations for the government of the army and for other purposes.

Mr. Sherman moved to take up the joint resolution to prevent obstruction to the navigation of the Ohio river, prohibiting the further construction of the Newport and Cincinnati Bridge except under certain conditions. The matter was one in which half of the people of the United States were interested.

Mr. Scott was opposed to taking up the bill unless a proviso was added that the company should be reimbursed for any additional expense it might incur by any change to be made. They were now constructing the bridge strictly in accordance with existing law.

Mr. Sherman's motion was agreed to, ayes 29, nays 15.

The expiration of the morning hour at this point prevented further consideration of the subject.

The Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill was then proceeded with.

House.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Loughridge in the chair, on the Army Appropriation bill, the pending question being on the amendment offered yesterday by Mr. Jones, of Kentucky, in relation to the national cemeteries.

The amendment was rejected, and the bill was laid aside to be reported to the House.

The committee next took up a bill reported by the Committee on Foreign Affairs, authorizing the President to co-operate with the Government of Great Britain in the appointment of a joint commission in accordance with the plan and estimates of Brigadier-General Humphreys, of the Corps of Engineers, for determining the boundary line between the United States and the British possessions between the Lake of the Woods and the Rocky Mountains, and appropriating $100,000 annually for the expense of the work.

Mr. Swann, a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, explained the object of the bill, and the fact that it was recommended by the President in his message to Congress. He stated that very great anxiety was felt by the public officers and agents of the United States at Pembina in reference to the probability of collisions that might take place at any time while the boundary line was unsettled and in abeyance.

Mr. Dawes, chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, while admitting the importance of the work, predicted that more than $2,000,000 would be expended on it. He wished to ask the attention of the House to the question whether it proposed to arrest the free and unlimited disposition to appropriate money on the largest possible scale for everything that was recommended. He did not desire to be continually complaining about estimates, but he thought that his friends would not like very well to see the aggregate of appropriations at the close of this session.

The committee which he represented had omitted nothing in its power to cut down the estimates, but if the House desired after all to go to the country at the close of this session with appropriations of twelve millions more than at the close of last session and would take the responsibility of it, he had nothing further to say except that he and the Committee on Appropriations had done all in their power to keep down the appropriations.

Mr. Judd, another member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, replied to the remarks of Mr. Dawes, and complained of his inflicting upon the House one of his usual lectures, after an absence of ten days, while other members had been attending to their legislative duties. He was not content to stand and let the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations insinuate that that there was no virtue in the House except in the head of that committee.

He was not willing that that gentleman should assume a superiority over himself or other members, as he was very apt to do. How did that gentleman know that the work, the necessity of which he admitted, would cost two millions? It was a mere assertion, and he (Judd) asserted that it would not cost any such sum. It was time that this kind of scolding had ceased.

After some further discussion the committee rose and the two bills, the Army Appropriation and the bill for running the northwestern boundary line, were reported to the House.

Mr. Dickey, who had charge of the Army Appropriation bill, replied to the remarks made by Mr. Brooks, of New York, yesterday, as to the use of the army in elections instead of in fighting the Indians. He said that he thought there was more danger to the liberties and institutions of the country from the Indians of New York than from those of the plains. A council of the chiefs of Tammany—Tweed, Sweeney, and Connolly—was more dangerous than any Indian council held by "Red Cloud" or Spotted Tail."

If no other arraignment of the President of the United States or of the officers of the army could ever be made against them than the fact that the army was used to maintain the purity of the ballot-box and the right of every man to vote, they would survive all such attacks as that made by the gentleman from New York in the interest of that "Indian" council of which he was one of the representatives.

OBITUARY.

Richard Adams Locke, the Author of the Great "Moon Hoax."

Richard Adams Locke, who threw the country into a terrible excitement about thirty-five years ago by the perpetration of the celebrated "Moon Hoax," died yesterday at his residence on Staten Island, at the age of seventy-one. In 1835 Moses Y. Beach moved to New York and purchased the *Sun* of its original proprietors. The *Sun* had been established a short time previous, but it had lingered along upon the verge of a collapse until Mr. Beach took it in hand and placed it fairly on the road to success. He engaged as editor Mr. Locke, then a young man of literary tastes, but unknown to fame. For a few months after Locke took charge of the paper, it failed to create any marked sensation, and in all probability would have proved as unsuccessful in the end under its new management as under the old, if Locke had not forced it upon the universal notice of the public by the most ingenious and successful hoax ever perpetrated. One day in August, 1835, the first step towards placing the gigantic fraud before the public was taken. A prefatory article appeared in the editorial columns of the *Sun*, announcing that the eminent English astronomer, Sir John Herschel, had recently made some remarkable astronomical discoveries by means of a monster telescope, at the Cape of Good Hope, the information of the *Sun* being derived from an advance copy of the Edinburgh *Journal of Science*. This preparatory announcement answered the intended purpose, and served to attract the attention of the public, to whom none of the marvelous details had as yet been given. Expectation was on tip-toe, and when, a few days after, the republication of the bogus article from the Edinburgh *Journal of Science* was commenced, the wonderful story was devoured with the greatest eagerness. The hoax bore the following head:—

"GREAT
ASTRONOMICAL DISCOVERIES
LATELY MADE
BY SIR JOHN HERSCHEL, LL.D., F.R.S., &C.,
AT THE
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE."

The hoax was admirably introduced by a dissertation upon the labors of the Herschels, father and son, and by an elaborate description of an immense telescope erected by the latter at the Cape of Good Hope, the marvellous magnifying powers of which were commented upon in such a manner as to prepare the mind of the reader for what was to follow. There was also a somewhat elaborate and gravely written dissertation upon the investigations and discoveries of the astronomers with regard to the moon, which was like the rest of the hoax sufficiently scientific in its style to throw the unwary off their guard.

The supposed wonderful discoveries in the moon commenced on the night of January 10, 1835, about half-past 9 o'clock. Basaltic rock of a greenish hue was first seen, and as the field of vision changed formations similar to those of the islands of Staffa came into view, covered in some places with gorgeous red flowers. A lunar forest next appeared, many of the trees being unlike any ever seen on earth, with the exception of a few which resembled English yews. Then followed various landscapes, all of which Mr. Locke described with much minuteness, keeping sufficiently near to earth nature not to excite the suspicions of his readers and at the same time stimulating their curiosity by narrating a variety of wonders such as our earth does not possess. A few lunar animals were said to have been seen on the first night of their observations, but the greatest wonders were reserved for subsequent investigations. On the night of January 13, which the hoaxer described as one of "pearly purity and loveliness," the astronomer and his assistants decided to devote themselves to an investigation of a comparatively limited area of the moon's surface. The landscape features of this area were described by the hoaxer with much minuteness, and various animals resembling the bison, reindeer, moose, and the earth, but with sufficient variations to make them remarkable, were reported as having been seen, together with a good many which resembled nothing existing anywhere but in the vivid imagination of Mr. Locke. The most interesting of all the supposed discoveries, however, was that of creatures resembling human beings. There were said to be about four feet in height, and were covered, except the face, with short and glossy copper-colored hair. They had wings composed of thin membrane, without hair, which lay snugly upon their backs, from the top of the shoulders to the calves of their legs. Their faces were described as of a yellowish flesh color, and as resembling ourang-outangs somewhat in expression, but more open and intelligent, and with greater expansion of forehead. The mouth was prominent, though somewhat relieved by a thick beard on the lower jaw, and by lips distinctly human. These creatures appeared to the astronomers as being engaged in conversation, and their gesticulations were impassioned and rapid, and all their actions gave indications of intelligence. The domestic habits of these lunar men were described with much minuteness. Another wonder was a magnificent temple of polished sapphire, and roofed with yellow metal, wherein the lunar people worshipped, and this was described in such a manner as to excite curious speculations as to the nature of the religion professed in the moon. The imagination of the hoaxer expanded as he got well into his subject, and the latter part of his dissertation is a narrative of wonders which would have found little credence had it not been for the ingenious manner in which they were introduced.

The full details of Sir John Herschel's marvellous discoveries were not completed in the columns of the *Sun* for some time, the instalments of the stupendous jest being very adroitly run through several numbers, to keep the excitement up, and not being completed until some time in September. There were persons who doubted the whole thing from the start, it is true, but the mass of the people swallowed the story without question. These were the days of the old-fashioned sailing packets, when communication with Europe was irregular and uncertain, and it would of course take considerable time for scientific men and doubters to discover whether or not the Edinburgh *Journal of Science* had published a supplement, and if such were the fact, to ascertain whether or not it had given to the world any such marvelous story as was being detailed in the columns of the *Sun*. An amusing and somewhat acrimonious dispute was carried on for some time between the credulous and the skeptical concerning the pretended discoveries, but the general verdict of the people and the press was in favor of accepting them as truth. Some learned professors in our colleges even went so far as to write to the Edinburgh *Journal of Science* for fuller details. The whole story was told with such wonderful minuteness and such downright candor as to disarm the incredulous for the time. It is true that the hoax, read at the present day, appears so full of crudities, contradictions, and impossibilities that, in the light of our present knowledge, it would be picked to pieces by a school boy. Locke, indeed, carried his joke to the most extreme limits, and imposed on the carelessness of the public in the most reckless way. In one place he stated that the lens of Sir John Herschel's monstrous telescope would not render perceptible objects less than eighteen inches in diameter, and immediately after referred to the astronomer detecting the shape and color of the eyes of small birds. People were too completely absorbed in the startling picture as a whole to notice at once such a trifling defect in one of its details. The wonderful man-bats and the hairy veils by which the eyes of the bisons were protected from the glare of the sun were too entertaining to allow the mind to wander to less interesting absurdities.

So the hoax was a complete success for the time, and the few who doubted were to be found principally in the ranks of the ignorant, among those who knew little or nothing about astronomy, and doubted simply because they would accept no evidence of the truth. For many years the "Moon Hoax" was out of print, and could be found only in the scrap-books of curiosity-mongers, but in 1859 it was issued in a pamphlet form by William Gowans, at New York, and even at that late day had a wide circulation.

The "moon hoax" established the *Sun* upon a firm basis, and by the time the joke was fully exposed, and the people realized how completely they had been duped, the system of cheap newspapers was so completely successful that it has remained to this day a feature of American journalism.

In 1836 Mr. Locke dissolved his connection with the *Sun*, and at once established in New York a political daily paper of his own, entitled *The New Era*, which he conducted for some time with considerable success. But he very unwisely attempted to repeat the "Moon Hoax" in the columns of his new journal, and, as might have been anticipated, failed of success. He pretended to have come, by some accident, into possession of the lost manuscripts of Mungo Park, the celebrated African explorer, and from them dished up the finale of his adventures, which were flavored with all the vagaries of an imagination that did not recognize the bounds of reason or the limits of probability. No one, however, appeared to be deceived by this trick, and the adventurous career of Mungo Park was never brought to an end. Mr. Locke afterwards created some little sensation by getting up in connection with a Dr. Sherwood, a practitioner of magnetic remedies, a book on Magnetism as the moving power or vital force of the universe, the more immediate object of which was to set forth a new magnetic method of ascertaining the longitude. The subject was brought to the attention of Congress, but finally escaped the public view, and the author likewise retired on the laurels he had obtained as perpetrator of the stupendous "Moon Hoax."

Hon. P. F. Causey.

The Hon. P. F. Causey, ex-Governor of Delaware, died at Milford, Del., yesterday morning, at the age of seventy. In 1854 he was elected Governor of the State by the Native American or "Know-Nothing" movement, and served the usual term of four years. This was the only public position ever held by him. Throughout his life he was engaged in business as a merchant.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Saturday, Feb. 18, 1871.

The excessive dullness during the past week has been intensified by the stormy weather, and all business transactions that can be postponed will have to wait for a favorable turn in the weather. In speculative circles the same quiet prevails, though in a less decided form, and the amount of business transacted in loans was unusually light even for the middle of February. The range of rates exhibits little change from day to day, and it appears needless to quote the market.

The gold market is comparatively quiet and stronger, the range of sales being from 111¼@111⅝, the bulk of the sales being at the higher figure.

Government bonds show a lack of demand, but we notice a large advance on last night's prices of ⅝@¾ all through the list.

Stocks were inactive and prices weak. State 6s, third series, sold at 108; and city 6s, new bonds, at 100⅝@100½.

Reading Railroad was quiet, with sales ranging at 94·44 s. o.@49⅝; Pennsylvania sold at 59⅜@59⅝; Minehill at 51¼; Catawissa preferred at 30½, on 60 days; Camden and Amboy at 116⅝, s. o.@117, b. o.; and Philadelphia and Erie at 26¾, b. o.

In Canal shares there was a slight freshet in Lehigh, which sold freely at 34⅝@34¾—a decline—but no other sales were reported.

Miscellaneous stocks were dull, the only sales being in Commonwealth Bank at 54 and New York and Middle Coal at 5½.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$500 Pa 6s 3 sc	108	600 sh Leh Nav	b5. 34⅜
$400 City 6s, New	101¾	100 do	b60. 34⅜
$1000 do	101¾	300 do	34⅜
$200 do prior to '62	102¾	100 do	s10. 34⅜
$1000 Pa 1 m 6s	100¾	100 sh Read R	b30. 49¾
$1000 Wilm & R R 7s	95	300 do	s30. 49·44
$6000 N Pa 6s	98	100 do	49¾
$6000 O C & A 7s	82½	100 do	s10. 49¾
$200 Leh 6s, '84	84½	100 sh Phil & R R	
$2000 Leh 6s, R Ln	91½		b60. 26¾
50 sh Com'n Pk	54	10 sh C & A R	116¾
1 sh Penna R	59¾	100 do	s60. 116¾
4 sh Minehill R	51¾		

SECOND BOARD.

$8000 U S 5-20, 62	111	500 sh Sch Nv	8¼
$5400 City 6s, New	101¾	100 sh Cata Prf	
5 sh Leh Nav St	34½	60 days	39¼
100 do	s5. 34½	200 sh Sch N Prf	17
400 do	s5wn. 34½	4 sh Minehill R	51¼
200 do	b60. 34½	200 sh Penna R	b5. 59⅞
500 do	s60. 34½		

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	111¾	11·16 A. M.	111¾
10·30 "	111¾	12 M.	111¾

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, Feb. 18.—Seeds—Cloverseed comes forward slowly, and 25 bags sold at 11¼c. ₩ pound. Timothy is nominal at $4·25 and Flaxseed at $2·05@2·10.

The Flour market is very dull, and prices, though quotably unchanged, favor buyers. The demand is mostly from the home consumers, whose purchases foot up 700 barrels, including superfine at $5·50; extras at $5·75@6·25; Northwestern extra family at $6·75@7·50; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6·25@6·75; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $6·87½@7·75; and fancy brands at $6@8 50, as in quality. Rye Flour sells at $6. In Corn Meal no sales are reported.

The Wheat market is quiet at yesterday's quotations. Sales of Indiana red at $1·55@1·59; 800 bushels Ohio do. at $1·60; amber at $1·60@1·65; and white at $1·60@1·65. Rye sells at $1@1·03 for Western. Corn is very dull; sales of yellow at 79@80c.; and Western mixed at 78c. Oats command full prices; sales of 1700 bushels Pennsylvania at 63c. In Barley and Malt nothing doing.

Bark—No. 1 Quercitron is offered at $30 per ton, without finding buyers.

Whisky is quiet. 50 barrels Western iron-bound sold at 93c.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 18.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 14¾@14¾c., low middling, 14@14¼c. Flour more active but weak; Howard Street superfine, $5·50@6; do. extra, $6·50@7·25; do. family, $7·75@9; City Mills superfine, $6@7·75; do. extra, $6·75@8·25; do family, $8·50@11; Western superfine, $5·50@6; do. extra, $6·50@7·25; do. family, $7·50@8·50. Wheat—Best grades firm and others dull; choice white, $2@2·10; fair to prime, $1·60@1·90; prime to choice red, $1·20@2·10; fair to good, $1·60@1·80; common, $1·45@1·55; Ohio and Indians, $1·60@1·75; Pennsylvania, $1·60@1·68. Corn dull; white Southern, 83@84c.; yellow Southern, 80@81c. Oats steady at 52c. Mess Pork firm at $23 50. Bacon firm; shoulders, 10½c.; rib sides, 12c.; clear rib, 13½c. Hams, sugar-cured, 17½@18c. Lard quiet at 13½c. Whisky dull at 92@93c.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....FEBRUARY 18

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

8 A. M.....53 | 11 A. M.....54 | 2 P. M.....55

SUN RISES.....6·49 MOON SETS.....6 31
SUN SETS.....5·39 HIGH WATER.....1·11

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Norfolk, Platt, Richmond and Norfolk, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer New York, Jones, Georgetown and Alexandria, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Brig Caroline, Fox, Antwerp, L. Westergaard & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Aries, Whelden, 48 hours from Boston, with mdse. to H. Winsor & Co.
Steamer Benefactor, Sherwood, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.
Steamer W. Whilldin, Riggins, 18 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.
Schr Virginia, Burroughs, from New York, with mdse. to J. Baker.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

"IRISH FREE TRADE" VS. PROTECTION.

From the Chicago Bureau.

There is great power in a name, especially in politics. The name "free trade" has been popular in Ireland for more than a century. It has there expressed one of the national ideas which have inspired the Irish people in their various movements in behalf of Irish nationality and Irish freedom. The history of England's sway over the Green Isle has been made up of three elements, viz.:—

1. Confiscation of the lands, personal property, and political rights of Irish Catholics, under the baleful plea of overcoming "Popery," as Catholicism was styled.

2. Transferring all these to Protestant colonists from Great Britain.

3. Crippling, ruining, and prohibiting, by penal laws, whatever industries in Ireland seemed calculated to promote Irish wealth, prosperity, and independence, and permitting those only to be carried on which would in some way aid, and not compete with, English industries, whether manufacturing, commercial, maritime, or agricultural.

Making due allowance for the disastrous effects of persecuting the Catholics, stealing their land, and absenteeism, we still believe that neither of these causes tended so directly to impoverish and starve out the Irish as the interference of England with Irish industries, the prohibition upon her exports, her manufactures, her shipping, her fisheries, her trade with other colonies, and even upon various brauches of her agriculture. It was against this interference that through all her struggles for national freedom Ireland protested, and this protest was known in Ireland as the demand of the Irish for free trade, *i. e.*, the emancipation of Ireland's industries from British legislation. With this meaning, the term free trade became as popular throughout Ireland as Catholic emancipation, Dublin Parliaments, or the Irish volunteers of the days of Curran and Grattan. Our Irish fellow-citizens have been in this manner prejudiced in favor of free trade in America, where it means exactly the reverse of what it meant in Ireland, viz., the ascendancy of the British influence in trade.

In proof of this we shall cite some extracts from the "Combination of the Abbe Geohegan's History of Ireland from the Treaty of Limerick to the Present Time," by John Mitchell. As John Mitchell has never acted with American protectionists, he cannot be charged with having written to aid their cause.

On page 128 of his history, referring to the period of 1779 and 1780, he says:—

"To force from reluctant England a free trade, and the repeal, or rather declaratory nullification, of Poyning's law, which required the Irish Parliament to submit the heads of their bills to the English Privy Council before they could presume to pass them—these were, in few words, the two great objects which the leaders of the volunteers kept now steadily before them.

"It must be here observed that the idea and the term 'free trade,' as then understood in Ireland, did not represent what the political economists now call free trade. What was sought was a release from those restrictions on Irish trade imposed by an English Parliament, and for the profit of the English people. This did not mean that imports and exports should be free of all duty to the State, but only that the fact of import or export itself should not be restrained by foreign laws, and that the duties to be derived from it should be imposed by Ireland's own Parliament, and in the sole interest of Ireland herself. This distinction is the more important to be observed, because modern 'free traders' in Ireland and in England have sometimes appealed to the authority of the enlightened men who then governed the volunteer movement as an authority in favor of abolishing import and export duties. The citation is by no means applicable."

He then proceeds to recite that at this time many of the volunteer corps, as well as meetings of the citizens of Dublin, Waterford, and other cities, backed by the women of Ireland, adopted non-importation agreements, to the effect that until the British laws prohibiting the export of cottons, woollens, and provisions from Ireland should be repealed, they would not buy, sell, or wear any article of British manufacture. These pledges became so popular, that ladies of wealth and fashion made it a point of honor to appear clothed exclusively in Irish fabrics. The following resolutions of a general meeting of the freeholders of Dublin, given on page 128 of the same work, are a sample of what the Irish people meant by Irish free trade:—

"*Resolved*, That the unjust, illiberal, and impolitic opposition given by many self-interested people of Great Britain to the proposed encouragement of the trade and commerce of this kingdom, originated in avarice and ingratitude.

"*Resolved*, That we will not, directly or indirectly, import or use any goods or wares, the produce or manufactures of Great Britain, which can be produced or manufactured in this kingdom, till an enlightened public policy, founded on principles of justice, shall appear to actuate the inhabitants of certain manufacturing towns of Great Britain, who have taken so active a part in opposing the regulations proposed in favor of the trade of Ireland; and until they appear to entertain sentiments of respect and affection for their fellow-subjects of this kingdom."

At the same time the names of such traders as continued to sell English goods were gratuitously published in the Dublin papers, for the purpose of drawing upon them the indignation of the people. Commenting on these acts as a retaliation for "the meanness of the manufacturers and traders of England, and for the measures adopted by the English Parliament, at their dictation, to crush the trade and paralyze the industry of Ireland," the historian says (p. 129):—

"The retaliation was just, and no means that could have been adopted could equal the atrocity of the conduct of the English towns to the productive industry of Ireland. Englishmen had a Parliament obedient to the dictates of the encroaching spirit of English trade—the Irish people had not as yet established their freedom, nor armed themselves with the resistless weapon of free institutions. They were obliged to legislate for themselves, and were justified by the exigency in adopting any means to enforce the national will.

"It seems strange that it should be necessary to defend the measure of holding up to scorn the traitors who could expose in their shops articles of foreign production, every article of which was a representative of their country's impoverishment and decay. But the English press denounced it as the policy of savages, and pointed out the Irish people to the contumely of Europe.

"At the same time the English manufacturers, ever careless of present sacrifices to secure permanent advantages, flooded the country towns with the accumulated products of the woollen manufacture, which, owing to the (American) war and other causes, had remained on their hands. They offered these goods to the small shopkeepers at the lowest possible prices, and desired them to name their own time for payment; and they partially succeeded in inducing many of the low and embarrassed servitors of trade, through their necessities and by the seductive promise of long credit, to become traitors to the cause of Irish industry.

"The volunteers and the leaders of the movement were equally active on their side. The press, the pulpit, and the ball-room were enlisted in the cause of native industry. The scientific institutions circulated, gratuitously, tracts on the improvement of manufactures—on the model adopted in the continental manufacturing districts, and on the economy of production.

"Trade revived; the manufacturers who had thronged the city of Dublin, the ghastly apparitions of decayed industry, found employment provided for them by the patriotism and spirit of the country; the proscribed goods of England remained unsold, or only sold under false colors, by knavish and profligate retailers. The country enjoyed some of the fruits of freedom before she obtained freedom itself."

At the same time Henry Grattan, the leader of this movement for freeing Irish trade, in proposing, in the Irish Parliament, an amendment to the address to the crown, said:—

"The only effectual remedy that can be applied to the sufferings of this kingdom, that can either invigorate its credit or support its people, is to open its ports for the exportation of all its manufactures; that it is evident to every unprejudiced mind that Great Britain would derive as much benefit from this measure as Ireland itself, but that Ireland cannot subsist without it."

Hussey Burgh, speaking in the same interest, said:—

"It is not by temporary expedients, but by free trade alone, that this nation is now to be saved from impending ruin."

Henry Grattan, in another speech in the Irish Parliament, remarked:—

"The military associations have caused a fortunate change in the sentiments of this house. They inspired us to ask directly for the greatest object that was ever set within the view of Ireland—a free trade."

As the sequel to these measures of agitation, or rather as a means to hold the Irish people in subjection while they crushed the American Rebellion, then waging, under George Washington and the Continental Congress, Lord North, on the 13th December, 1779, introduced into the English Parliament three propositions—to permit, first, the export from Ireland, of glass; second, the export of woollen goods; and third, a *free trade* between Ireland and the English settlements in America, the West Indies, and Africa. Inadequate as this remedy was, to give free trade with America, which was then under blockade, it was received with great, perhaps with too much, joy by the Irish people.

We have thus shown clearly that the term free trade was used in Ireland in exactly the same sense as the terms protection to home industry are used in America. In this sense it was the watchword and rallying cry of the Irish people. Upon the cannon of the Irish volunteers were inscribed the words free trade—meaning freedom to protect Ireland's trade, agriculture, and manufactures from England. In this sense, every American Protectionist sympathizes warmly in principle with Ireland's demand for free trade.

THE DIFFICULTY OF GETTING GOOD MEN INTO POLITICAL LIFE.

From the N. Y. Times.

We have already called attention to Mr. Hoppin's excellent address to the members of the Union League Club, but the subject which he raised cannot be too carefully considered. He said that "the practical withdrawal of great numbers of respectable and intelligent citizens of the United States from public life, and their growing indifference to public matters, is one of the most discouraging facts in our history. We act as if we believed that good government would come of itself, like the free air of heaven, without any effort on our own parts to create it. We appear to think we have the option to engage in politics or not, as our tastes or temporary interests may determine." The phrase "our duty to our country," he added, "has become a sort of commonplace expression which nobody believes in, and which is chiefly useful for orations and obituary notices, and yet it is of as much binding force as the ten commandments."

All this is melancholy, but it is true; it is the more melancholy because it is so often said, and with so little effect. It is said, in substance, in all Thanksgiving sermons, and in all the better class of Fourth of July orations, in most addresses to young men, and in a large majority of such commencement orations as touch on politics. It is said in newspaper and magazine articles, and in lectures. Everybody admits it; but when we come to talk of a remedy, most people turn their eyes in pious resignation to heaven, or shrug their shoulders. Now, everybody knows we are not disposed to shield "educated and respectable" shirkers of their duty, but then it is but right, while condemning them, to take account of the difficulties there are in the way of their doing their duty. We might if went into details show these to be very numerous, but we shall confine ourselves to one, and that is the complication of the political machine. The machine which our fathers worked, and which the English work to-day, was far simpler than the one we work. The number of officers elected in England is very small. In fact, it may be said that by voting once in four or five years for one or two members of the House of Commons an Englishman exerts all the influence he can exert in the Government. Through that he pronounces his opinion with regard to the administration of justice in all its grades and branches, the collection and disbursement of the taxes, the state of the army and navy, the foreign policy, the condition and relief of the poor, and so on. The consequence is that by concentrating his attention on the character, and history, and opinions of one or two men, he discharges his whole political duty. If he does not like the judges, or the condition of the finances, or of the State, or of the army, or of the railroad system, he has only to come down on the county or borough members of the House of Commons, and the members come down on the Ministry; and when a great many county and borough members, feeling the pressure behind them, come down on the Ministry together, the thing is set to rights. Nothing can well be simpler, or easier to manage, or require less sacrifice of time.

A state of things in some respects similar prevailed in this State, and in nearly all the Eastern States, before 1846. The number of elective officers was small, and the responsibility concentrated on a few heads. To be sure, the American citizen had two Legislatures to elect, and two "ministries" to look after, where the Englishman had only one, but still he was able to look to the Governor for the proper administration of justice, the proper regulation of the prisons, the proper collection and outlay of the taxes, in fact, for the proper working of the greater part of the administrative machinery. He had, indeed, only to concentrate his attention at every election on one or two men, to make sure that he was discharging his duty to the State effectually. In those days, too, the strain of business was not nearly so severe as it is now, and men of respectability and education had more time at their disposal. There was only monthly mail communication with Europe. In this city, business with the interior of the State, or what was then called the West, was almost completely suspended as soon as the frosts closed the river and canals. The community, too, in every State was small, and the manners simple, and the demands of charity and society few and not very exacting. The stream of life, in fact, flowed on with a sluggishness of which we have now little idea. Merchants, and lawyers, and ministers, therefore, had an amount of time at their disposal of which they now know nothing, and having it, they give it to politics.

If we contrast the state of things here now with with the state of things here forty or fifty years ago, we must perceive that to get good men back into political life we shall have to adapt our Government machinery to the conditions in which society now finds itself. The men of education and respectability in this community are rarely men of leisure; they are all as busy as they can possibly be. They have either to make fortunes, or keep them, and keeping fortunes in the present state of our industry is nearly as difficult as making them. They have, too, to administer nearly all the churches of the country, and to act as trustees for the vast number of persons who are, in every community, incapable of taking charge of their own affairs. If, therefore, they are to concern themselves in politics also, politics must be simplified. But our politics are made as complicated and hard to manage as it is possible to make them. We have multiplied the number of elective officers and the elections to such a degree that to keep the run of the candidates, of the issues, and of the influences at work in a single district, takes the whole time of a healthy and active man. No man who has other work can attempt to master it.

Then we have divided responsibility in such a way as to take all heart out of persons of a reforming turn, because no matter what we do we can never feel sure that we have got hold of the real author of any abuse, and as a matter of fact we hardly ever do get him. Considering the way in which a merchant or lawyer must now work, to keep pace with the ordinary demands on him, it seems hard to ask him to see to it that none but the best men are nominated for Congress, and the Legislature, and for the three city Superior Courts, and for the Marine Court, and for the Police Courts, and civil District Courts, and the aldermanships, and the assistant aldermanships, and the Controllership, and the Mayoralty, and the District-Attorneyship, and Corporation Counselship, and Sheriffalty, and for the Governorship, and Secretaryship, and the Canal Board, and Prison Inspectorship, and so on. Why, the looking after all these things has to be a profession, and it is a profession, and in a community where all decent men are occupied by honest callings, it has naturally become a rascally profession. No such system could be worked by the community at large, unless it was a community of large landed proprietors, with plenty of time on their hands, like that of the South before the war, or a community of free loafers, like the Athenians, who passed their time in the market place discussing candidates and nominations, every man knowing his neighbor.

ILLUSTRATED PAPERS.

From the Boston Traveller.

Undoubtedly the popular illustrated papers of the day might be of great service in the dissemination of correct art ideas; but that they fail to a great extent in this mission, is an equally palpable and lamentable fact. Lacking neither capital, brains, nor enterprise, there is no reason why our American publishers should not send out papers in every respect equal to the best European prints. Nor is it necessary in order to do this to reproduce exactly their pictures, as has been done of late, to an extent that has given to many of our most popular prints a monotonous degree of uniformity in illustration. If we are to have in *Every Saturday*, *Harper's Weekly*, and *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, precisely the same pictures as are in the *Graphic*, and London *Illustrated News*, why not subscribe for one of the last-named papers at once and let the others go; for certainly people buy this class of papers more for the pictures than for the reading matter, however excellent it may be. This constant and servile copying of foreign papers has grown to be an abuse. If only one of our papers reproduced the pictures, it might do well enough, as a plan to cheapen the foreign commodity, but when nearly all of the papers take to the same policy, and we have "The Last Bivouac" and "The Horrors of War" running through the whole line, we are inclined to believe that there is either a pitiful lack of taste or sense, or a niggardliness in expenditure, at the bottom of the whole matter.

If the illustrations reproduced were well selected, it would be better. But it often happens that villainously bad pictures are published abroad, and these are as eagerly seized upon as any. It seems that a picture has only to be startling to commend itself to the borrowing propensities of our editors.

As a case in point, there are sketches, better called scratches, by one A. Boyd Houghton, which have been largely copied, in all their bad qualities, by our papers. What could be worse than the "Coasting in Omaha," or the "Hunting Buffaloes," both of which may be seen in *Every Saturday?* Vague, to a meaningless extent, uncertain in drawing, their figures unlike anything in heaven or earth, they are given prominent places in a publication which has talent enough in its management to discriminate between a good and bad picture.

If in intrinsic qualities the above-named pictures are bad, in æsthetic qualities the French war pictures are worse. No good can come of a representation of a deserted battlefield, scattered with ghastly corpses and dead horses. Such pictures breed nightmares. They are horrible, but have no pathos. They appeal to no other sentiment than that morbid craving for horrors, which is too much gratified already by our tenth-rate papers in their vivid and overdrawn scenes of murder and sin.

It cannot be said that our publishers are obliged to go abroad for their publications. It might have been said twenty-five years ago. But to-day we have artists who could, if inducements, pecuniary and other, were offered, produce pictures in every respect equal to those that that are brought from over the sea. Every picture reproduced from a foreign paper is so much money withheld from American artists—an injustice to them of which they rightfully complain. There is both a lack of patriotism and of sense in seeking abroad what can be found at home. We are constantly clamoring for more rapid progress in art, and at the same time withholding our aid. We are forever paying gold where we might buy with greenbacks, and do better in our bargain. To verify all we have said we refer the reader to the last numbers of our most popular illustrated periodicals, and ask their candid judgment as to which are most pleasing, the foreign or the American pictures.

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Cheap-for-Cash Hardware Store

OF

J. B. SHANNON,

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HEADQUARTERS

REPUBLICAN

State Central Committee

OF

PENNSYLVANIA,

No. 1105 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

FEBRUARY 15, 1871.

At a meeting of the Officers and the Philadelphia Members of the

Republican State Central Committee of Pennsylvania,

Held this day,

On motion of JAMES W. M. NEWLIN, seconded by THOMAS C. PARKER, the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, It is well known in political circles that a combination has been entered into between some so-called Republicans and certain influential members of the Democratic party, to create by legislative action a number of commissions to govern the city of Philadelphia:

And whereas, Said commisssons are to be organized in the same manner, and with the same objects, as those now in operation in New York city, whereby the property of all its citizens is at the mercy of irresponsible officials, and a large sum of money has been raised by the leading Democratic politicians of that city to secure the consummation of this scheme in order to carry Pennsylvania for the Democracy in 1872;

And whereas, The safety of the Republican party requires the utmost fidelity of intention on the part of its Representatives, in order to secure its triumph in the next Presidential campaign,

Therefore Resolved, That the proposition to misgovern the city of Philadelphia by Commissions, and the attempt by legislative action to place the property of its citizens at the disposal of persons not enjoying the confidence of the public, and to deprive the people of the right of self-government, meets with our unqualified condemnation, and we call upon the Republican Senators and Representatives at Harrisburg to vote against the same.

Resolved, That the people and the press be and they are hereby earnestly requested to take active measures to prevent the introduction into our midst of the odious system of government under which the people of New York City are now suffering.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON, Chairman.
ELIAB WARD,
R. C. TITTERMARY,
WM. ELLIOTT,
CHARLES A. MILLER,
WM. R. LEEDS,
JOHN E. ADDICKS,
DANIEL P. RAY,
WILLIAM B. CONNELL,
THOMAS C. PARKER,
ALFRED C. HARMER,
JAMES H. PUGH,
HORATIO GATES JONES,
WILLIAM RITTENHOUSE.

SECRETARIES,

GEORGE W. HAMERSLY,
M. S. QUAY,
JAMES W. M. NEWLIN.

TREASURER,

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When it is considered that the entire indebtedness of the Company will be less than $16,000 per mile, leaving out their *Valuable Coal Property of* 1300 *acres*, it will be seen at once what an unusual amount of security is attached to these bonds, and they therefore must commend themselves to the most prudent investors. An additional advantage is, that they can be converted, at the option of the holder, after 15 years, into the Preferred Stock, at par.

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$1,200,000 six per cent. Bonds of the Western Maryland Railroad Company, endorsed by the City of Baltimore. The undersigned Finance Committee of the Western Maryland Railroad Company offer through the American Exchange National Bank $1,200,000 of the Bonds of the Western Maryland Railroad Company, having 30 years to run, principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Baltimore. This endorsement having been authorized by an act of the Legislature, and by ordinance of the City Council, was submitted to and ratified by an almost unanimous vote of the people. As an additional security the city has provided a sinking fund of $200,000 for the liquidation of this debt at maturity An exhibit of the financial condition of the city shows that she has available and convertible assets more than sufficient to pay her entire indebtedness. To investors looking for absolute security no loan offered in this market presents greater inducements. These bonds are offered at 87½ and accrued interest, coupons payable January and July.

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JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS and Manufacturers of Gunstown Ticking, etc., No. 325 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. wfm

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The committee appointed by the American Steamship Company, at a recent meeting, for the purpose of devising means to secure the additional subscriptions necessary before commencing operations, held a meeting at the rooms of the Board of Trade yesterday afternoon. The business transacted was of a private nature, and not intended for publication at this time.

—A new Tribe of the Improved Order of Red Men, named "Massasoit," was instituted last night, at the corner of Tenth and Filbert streets. The following gentlemen were elected officers:—A. Watson Atwood, Sachem; George Riddel, Senior Sagamore; John H. Wiley, Junior Sagamore; R. Lloyd Barnes, Chief of Records; William A. Yeats, Keeper of Wampum; Alexander Harkness, Prophet.

—Yesterday a horse on which a lad was riding was frightened by a snowball striking him, and ran away from Amber and Coral streets. In his wild flight he knocked down Mrs. Mary Haldeman and trod upon her back, and slightly injured CharlesVandegrift, a lad. Mrs. Haldeman was taken to the Episcopal Hospital. The extent of her injuries was not ascertained.

—An adjourned meeting of the convention for the revision of the rules of the Republican party was held yesterday afternoon in District Court Room No. 1. Several additional rules were adopted, and the convention adjourned to reassemble at the call of the Chair.

—St. John's Commandery, No. 4, Knights Templar, will have a grand celebration at the Academy of Music, on the evening of the 1th of April, consisting of the second annual tournoi and reception of this energetic and enterprising body of sir knights.

Domestic Affairs.

—A Congressional sub-committee is engaged in investigating the workings of the New York Custom House.

—Both houses of the Missouri Legislature have passed a resolution asking Congress to pass a full and complete amnesty act.

—Through suspending work on the Hudson River State Hospital of New York two hundred men are thrown out of employment.

—A vessel which has arrived at the eastern end of the Island of Cuba reports having seen on the 2d instant, near the Haytien coast, a war steamer similar in appearance to the missing Tennessee.

—A stage was robbed between Cloversdale and Headsburg, California, on Thursday, by highwaymen, who appropriated the express matter of Wells, Fargo & Co., leaving the passengers unmolested.

—The State Senate yesterday adjourned over until the 23d instant and the House of Representatives until the evening of the 27th, so that, in the meantime, one of its committees may be able to proceed to Erie and make an inspection of the harbor of that city.

Foreign Affairs.

—Cunolewsky has been appointed Greek Minister of War.

—The session of the Prussian Diet closed yesterday by Imperial message.

—Prince Napoleon denies that he ever offered himself to Bismarck as the successor of the Emperor.

—Emperor William has consented to a reduction of some of the contributions which have been levied.

—The hall of the French National Assembly is strongly guarded by troops posted outside the building.

—The Queen of Spain, en route to Madrid, has been compelled by indisposition to delay her journey at Nice.

—A majority of the National Assembly are favorable to Thiers as the chief of executive power in France.

—The British Foreign Office professes to have conclusive evidence of the existence of a secret treaty between Russia and Prussia.

—The Italian Chamber of Deputies, after discussing the Papal Guarantee bill without action, has adjourned until the first day of next month.

—All contributions which have been collected by the Germans in France, otherwise than as penalties, will be reckoned in the general war indemnity.

—The Roumanian Senate has voted a resolution expressive of complete devotion towards Prince Charles, and entire co-operation in the acts of the Government.

—Announcement is made that in case the occupation of Paris by the German troops should be found necessary, General Falkenstein will be designated Governor.

—Emperor William directs that all political prisoners in Germany be released, in view of the elections, but provides that such clemency shall not be a bar to their further prosecution.

—A despatch from Athens announces that the Court of Appeals has confirmed the judgment against the accomplices of the bandits who perpetrated the Marathon massacre.

—A petition to the National Assembly is circulating among the prisoners in Germany, expressive of a desire for the submission to universal suffrage of the question whether the Government of France shall be a monarchy or a republic.

—In the English House of Commons, last night, Viscount Enfield repeated that the Anglo-American Commission was not authorized to settle the difficulties between the two countries, but to determine the mode of adjustment.

—General William B. Hazen, who distinguished himself at Chickamauga, was united in marriage on Wednesday evening to Miss Millie McLean, youngest daughter of Washington McLean, a prominent Democratic politician.

—The local excitement at New London, Connecticut, this week, has been the magnificent coasting. On Monday night at least six hundred persons were out to enjoy it, and the sport was kept up till after midnight. The Mayor tried to get the City Council together, but it was no use.

—The Troy *Times* tells about a Schroon Lake trout received in that city which "weighed eight pounds and a half, and when standing erect was two feet and a half tall." It isn't mentioned (says the Burlington *Gazette*) whether this remarkable fish stood erect without a cane, or made a bow when he got up.

—The Thayer School of Engineering at Hanover, N. H., endowed by General Sylvanus Thayer, is soon to be opened. The Trustees have engaged as the head of the institution Lieutenant Robert Fletcher, late Assistant Professor of Mathematics in the West Point United States Military Academy.

—It is the Jackson *Sentinel*, published at Maquoketa, Iowa, which predicts that "the owls and bats will soon nest in Chicago elevators, and the kingfisher will eat his prey upon the steps of her deserted palaces, unless she changes her policy, and that soon."

—An Arkansas planter, who has carefully noted the work of about sixty Chinamen, reports that they are better cotton pickers than the negroes, and that they are very industrious and obedient, and at the same time cleanly in their habits and persons. They work for $15 a month and board, and live principally on rice and molasses.

TAXABLES IN PHILADELPHIA.

The Septennial Enumeration—The Basis of the Legislative Reapportionment.

Below we give the number of taxables in each election division in Philadelphia, according to returns recently made to the Legislature as a basis for the septennial reapportionment of the State into Senatorial and Representative districts:—

DIVISIONS.	WARDS. 1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th
1	874	627	397	323	692	355	878
2	343	630	398	427	412	362	673
3	463	456	466	295	831	653	553
4	575	696	478	299	498	410	587
5	505	407	409	355	291	312	344
6	459	717	453	521	778	435	458
7	874	451	285	602	538	326	462
8	586	631	284	695	244	693	544
9	921	480	629	590	....	....	517
10	792	431	434	450	....	....	489
11	....	471	....	438	....	....	525
12	....	498	....	....	....	....	451
13	....	716	....	....	....	....	303
14	....	466	....	....	....	....	706
15	....	571	....	....	....	....	....
White	5848	8179	4114	4435	3801	3087	6220
Colored	44	69	114	560	473	31	1274
Total	5892	8348	4228	4995	4274	6118	7494
Blind and mute	15	15	2	2	8	....	5
Aggregate	5907	8263	4230	4997	4282	3118	7499

DIVISIONS.	WARDS. 8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th
1	227	281	521	592	389	538	57
2	320	425	691	801	622	564	72
3	487	421	779	325	679	458	62
4	443	472	358	426	548	563	74
5	648	395	347	961	664	551	60
6	431	548	641	582	587	526	70
7	520	667	456	638	592	563	41
8	559	878	396	548	....	510	29
9	316	....	231	....	....	....	50
10	698	....	467	....	....	....	460
11	....	....	309	....	....	....	....
12	....	....	421	....	....	....	....
White	4670	4062	5559	3777	3989	4253	5883
Colored	579	25	67	6	122	20	127
Total	4649	4087	5617	3783	4111	4273	5715
Blind and Mute	....	5	183	8	6	4	8
Aggregate	4649	4092	5800	3791	4117	4277	5723

[*Blind Asylum in Eleventh division, with 175 inmates.

DIVISIONS.	WARDS. 15th	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th	21st
1	601	607	400	564	392	839	358
2	753	456	448	540	397	548	320
3	389	592	438	628	603	479	341
4	696	592	463	592	713	696	315
5	375	652	387	584	433	584	344
6	518	526	424	474	568	752	423
7	903	815	469	515	615	621	334
8	700	608	722	521	352	366	453
9	575	....	691	519	463	330	294
10	437	....	326	846	466	644	149
11	682	....	....	275	598	663	....
12	603	....	....	914	335	588	....
13	758	....	....	....	470	778	....
14	420	....	....	....	471	457	....
15	747	....	....	....	449	519	....
16	319	....	....	....	171	474	....
17	436	....	....	....	427	326	....
18	389	....	....	....	313	469	....
19	336	....	....	....	227	835	....
20	....	....	....	....	581	245	....
21	....	....	....	....	508	390	....
22	....	....	....	....	403	190	....
23	....	....	....	....	....	150	....
White	10,541	4768	4703	6970	9874	12,440	3328
Colored	89	15	65	2	41	113	3
Total	10,630	4783	4768	6972	9915	12,553	3331
Blind and Mute	14	2	12	15	20	10	4
Aggregate	10,644	4785	4780	6987	9935	12,563	3335

DIVISIONS.	WARDS. 22d	23d	24th	25th	26th	27th	28th
1	407	252	489	282	308	481	727
2	410	385	424	435	340	301	288
3	607	417	429	486	475	439	301
4	567	453	522	408	371	346	218
5	729	401	707	360	718	255	238
6	686	536	404	656	756	461	308
7	356	395	699	659	522	393	249
8	617	266	453	237	806	403	370
9	535	466	258	....	687	....	....
10	343	682	497	....	205	....	....
11	509	410	419	....	651	....	....
12	389	342	468	....	398	....	....
13	....	....	288	....	507	....	....
14	....	....	347	....	378	....	....
15	....	....	....	....	523	....	....
16	....	....	....	....	435	....	....
17	....	....	....	....	266	....	....
White	6044	4643	6364	3508	8316	2930	2682
Colored	111	142	39	8	36	143	26
Total	6155	4985	6403	3516	8346	3073	2708
Blind and Mute	5	5	4	3	....	2	7
Aggregate	6160	4990	6407	3519	8346	3075	271

The aggregate for the whole city is shown in the following:—

White males	146,690	
" females	7,594	
		154,284
Colored males	4,292	
" females	46	
		4,338
Deaf and dumb		88
Blind		276
Aggregate		158,983

WHIST AND WHIST PLAYERS.

A writer in the London *Quarterly Review* says:—

It would be vain to attempt to describe all the infinite varieties of bad play; but it may be useful to give a few of its most salient characteristics, and this we may do by dividing whist-players into four classes, with, however, the proviso that such a classification must be only approximate, and far from exhaustive in the lower grades.

Beginning with the worst, the fourth class appears to have derived their ideas of playing from certain oral traditions, which, though widely spread, and doubtless of great antiquity, it is difficult to trace to any definite origin. Probably they may be the handing down of the rudest practice in the infancy of the game. We have, as a matter of curiosity, paid some attention to the habits of this class, and the following may be taken as a summary of their chief rules, which, we believe, now appear in print for the first time:—

"If you have an ace and king of any plain suit, lead them out at once. If not, lead from the best card you hold, in the hope of making it some time; or lead a single card for ruffing.

"But if fortunately your partner has led before you, you have only to return his lead, and need not take the trouble of scheming a lead of your own.

"Never lead trumps, even if led first by your partner; it is wasting them, as they might make tricks by trumping.

In all other cases, do the best you can."

The only idea of skill possessed by these players is in recollecting the high cards that are out, and in discovering when the partner is likely to be short of a suit, that they may force him to trump; they are quite indifferent as to the play of sequences and small cards, and wonder at anybody attaching importance to such trifles. This class forms the great mass of domestic players; they are generally very fond of the game, and practice it a great deal; but their improvement is almost hopeless, as it is so hard to get them to take the first step—*i. e.*, to unlearn everything they already know.

The third class are more deserving of respect. They have probably belonged originally to the fourth class, but by reading "Hoyle" or "Matthews," or some of the old books, aided by careful attention, practice, and natural ability, they have risen much above it, and have acquired, in domestic circles, the reputation of being superior players. They are very observant, recollect and calculate well, draw shrewd inferences as to how the cards lie, and generally are adepts in all the accidental features of good play. Their management of trumps is diametrically opposed to that of the fourth class, as they have a great penchant for leading them, a course almost always advantageous for them with inferior adversaries.

But skilful as these players are, they commit, as Deschapelles says, "one long and continual fault which they do not see," they are "forts joueurs qui sont de detestables partenaires." They do not play upon system; they will not conform to the conventional language of the game; and hence they lose the great advantage of the combination of their own with their partners' hands. They, indeed, usually object to systems altogether, arguing that the play should be dictated by their own judgment. A player of this class will often lead from short suits, or will lead trumps when weak, or abstain from leading them when strong, or will even refuse to return his partner's lead in them; or, in fact, will adopt any other mode of playing for his own hand alone, "the worst fault," says Mr. Clay, "which I know in a whist-player."

We lately saw a fatal instance of the evil of this style of play. A good player of this class opened by leading the king of spades, which he followed by the queen. His partner, a systematic player, who had originally the ace and two small ones, with four trumps, gave him credit for the knave, and probably one or two others; he therefore put the ace on the queen, to get it out of his partner's way, then succeeded in drawing all the trumps, and returned the third little spade. The original player had no more, and the adversaries brought in several cards of the suit and won the game.

If players of this class knew how easily they might step into the rank of first-class adepts by simply adopting the orthodox system, they might be induced to devote a few hours to its acquisition; but the great obstacle to their improvement is the pride they take in their own skill, which they object to make subservient to a set of rules, and, perhaps, in some instances, to the will of a partner inferior to themselves.

The second class are those who play according to correct system, but who, from want either of practice or of talent, do not shine in individual skill. This is generally the case with the young who are properly taught, and their number is happily increasing every day. Two such players would unquestionably win over two much superior adversaries of the third class; and they make such admirable partners that a fine player, working with one of them, would of himself realize almost the full advantage of the combination of the hands. This class are eminently hopeful; they are already entitled to the name of good, sound players, and if they have only moderate abilities, they must continually improve.

The first or highest class are those who, to the soundness and system of the second class, add the personal skill of the third. They then become fine players, and, although there may be among them many grades of excellence, they may as a class be said to have arrived at the summit of the scale.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Would invite attention to their large stock of
Ladies' and Gents' Watches
Of American and foreign makers.
DIAMONDS in the newest styles of Settings.
LADIES' and GENTS' CHAINS, sets of JEWELRY of the latest styles, BAND AND CHAIN BRACELETS, Etc. Etc.
Our stock has been largely increased for the approaching holidays, and new goods received daily.
Silver Ware of the latest designs in great variety, for wedding presents.
Repairing done in the best manner and guaranteed. 5 11 fmw§

TOWER CLOCKS.

G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Agent for STEVENS' PATENT TOWER CLOCKS, both Remontoir & Graham Escapement, striking hour only, or striking quarters, and repeating hour on full chime.
Estimates furnished on application either personally or by mail. 5 25

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND SILVER WARE,
First floor of No. 632 CHESNUT Street,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets.
3 2 1y

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CLOTH HOUSE.

JAMES & HUBER.
No. 11 North SECOND Street,
Sign of the Golden Lamb,
Are now receiving a large and splendid assortment of new styles of
FANCY CASSIMERES
And standard makes of DOESKINS, CLOTHS and COATINGS, [3 28 mws
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Genteel two-and-a-half-story brick dwelling, No. 110 Jacoby street, between Race and Cherry streets. On Tuesday, February 21, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that two-and-a-half-story brick dwelling, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the west side of Jacoby street, between Race and Cherry streets, No. 110; containing in front on Jacoby street 20 feet, and extending in depth 75 feet. It has the gas introduced, bath, etc. Terms—Cash. Possession 1st of October next.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
2 4 s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PUBLIC SALE—THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS.—Well secured Ground Rent of $150 a Year. On Tuesday, Feqruary 21, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that well secured redeemable yearly ground rent of $150 a year, clear of taxes, issuing out of all that lot of ground, with the three-story brick store and dwelling thereon erected, situate at the S. W. corner of Cedar and Dickinson streets, Nineteenth ward; containing in front on Cedar street 14 feet, and extending along Dickinson street 60 feet.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
2 4 s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE—Two-story Brick Dwelling, No. 2221 Carpenter street, west of Twenty-second street. On TUESDAY, February 28, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that two-story brick dwelling and lot of ground, situate on the north side of Carpenter street, 190 feet west of Twenty-second street, No. 2221, containing in front on Carpenter street 75 feet, and extending in depth 75 feet to a 3 feet wide alley, with the privilege thereof. The house contains 6 rooms. Subject to a yearly ground rent of $63.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
2 4 s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE,
A NEW AND ELEGANT
BROWN STONE RESIDENCE,
East Side of Logan Square,
Three Doors above Sumner St.,
Replete with all modern conveniences,
WILL BE SOLD ON ACCOMMODATING TERMS.
POSSESSION AT ONCE. CAN BE SEEN AT ANY HOUR OF THE DAY. 2 11 tf

ELEGANT STORE FIXTURES,
With Marble Counters, Large Fire-proof, Desk, Letter Press, etc., will be sold cheap for cash or good trade.
No. 836 CHESNUT STREET, UNDER THE CONTINENTAL. 12 15 tf

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED,
A STORE,
On Chesnut or Eighth Street.
ADDRESS, STATING PRICE, LOCATION, AND FULL PARTICULARS,
"F. B. K."
2 6 EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,
Desirable Real Estate,
WITHIN ONE MILE OF BROAD AND CHESNUT STREETS,
Payable in good and available trade, and partly in cash. Address
2 4 tf "Box 1734, Philadelphia Post Office."

TO RENT.

TO RENT—HOUSE No. 1116 SPRING GARDEN Street, suitable for a Boarding-House or private family.
Apply to A. REEDER CHAMBERS,
2 11 sws3t No. 2120 VINE Street.

EDUCATIONAL.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY,
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.,
Comprises the following Departments:—
Harvard College, the University Lectures, Divinity School, Law School, Medical School, Dental School, Lawrence Scientific School, School of Mining and Practical Geology, Bussey Institution (a School of Agriculture and Horticulture), Botanic Garden, Astronomical Observatory, Museum of Comparative Zoology, Peabody Museum of Archæology, Episcopal Theological School.
The next academic year begins on September 28, 1871.
The first examination for admission to Harvard College will begin June 29, at 8 A. M. The second examination for admission to Harvard College, and the examinations for admission to the Scientific and Mining Schools, will begin September 28. The requisites for admission to the College have been changed this year. There is now a mathematical alternative for a portion of the classics. A circular describing the new requisites and recent examination papers will be mailed on application.
UNIVERSITY LECTURES.—Thirty-three courses in 1870-71, of which twenty begin in the week February 12-19. These lectures are intended for graduates of colleges, teachers and other competent adults (men or women). A circular describing them will be mailed on application.
THE LAW SCHOOL has been reorganized this year. It has seven instructors, and a library of 16,000 volumes. A circular explains the new course of study, the requisites for the degree, and the cost of attending the school. The second half of the year begins February 13.
For catalogues, circulars, or information, address J. W. HARRIS,
2 6 3m Secretary.

WASHINGTON COLLEGE,
VIRGINIA,
GENERAL G. W. CUSTIS LEE, PRESIDENT,
WITH FOURTEEN PROFESSORS.
The Spring Term of the present season begins on the
FIRST OF FEBRUARY.
The rearrangement of classes then made enables students to enter the several schools with advantage. Students entering at this time pay only half fees.
All the ACADEMIC SCHOOLS of the College, as well as the Professional Schools of LAW and ENGINEERING, are in full operation.
For further information, address
WILLIAM DOLD,
Clerk of Faculty, Lexington, Va.
January 1, 1871. 1 17 6w

EDGEHILL SCHOOL
MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.,
Four Miles from Philadelphia.
The session commenced MONDAY, January 9, 1871.
For circulars apply to
3 21 1y Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass. Long and widely-known for superior facilities and rare beauty of location. Board and English tuition, $150 for half year, commencing February 23. Special terms to clerical patrons and teachers.
2 15 1m† Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S ACADEMY,
ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS,
A Primary, Preparatory, and Finishing School. Address Principal, No. 108 S. TENTH St. 2 11 1m

YOUNG MEN AND BOYS' ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, No. 1908 MT. VERNON street, Rev. JAMES G. SHINN, A. M., Principal. 12 31 smtu2m

CARPET AND CLOTH ROLLING AND Shearing Machines roll the piece solid, retaining width and length. GEORGE C. HOWARD,
5 9 m3 N. South EIGHTEENTH Street.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY BUILDING, CORNER OF HOUSTON AND GREENE STREETS.
NEW YORK CITY, Feb. 2, 1871.
Proposals in Duplicate will be received by the undersigned until 12 M., SATURDAY, March 4, for the following Subsistence Stores:—
300 barrels of Prime Mess Pork, containing 200 pounds net, 1 iron-hoop on each end.
500 barrels of Flour, round hoops, full head-lined, and sealed bungs.
100 barrels of "E. E." Flour, round hoops, full head-lined, and sealed bungs.
15,000 pounds of Fine Salt, in barrels, full head-lined.
10,000 pounds of "Prime Med." Beans, in barrels, full head-lined.
20,000 pounds of Brown Sugar, in barrels, full head-lined.
5,000 pounds of Crushed Sugar, in barrels, full head lined.
5,000 pounds of Granulated Sugar, in barrels, full head-lined.
5,000 pounds of Cut Loaf Sugar, in barrels, full head lined.
5,000 pounds of Carolina Rice, in oak barrels, full head lined.
20,000 pounds of Green Rio Coffee, in oak barrels, full head lined.
5,000 pounds of Green Java Coffee, in mats, packed in gunnies, containing 3 mats each.
5,000 gallons of pure Cider Vinegar, in barrels, iron hooped.
20,000 pounds of family Soap, 2-pound bars, 80-pound boxes, net, strapped.
5,000 pounds of "Ada" Candles, 6's, full weights, 40-pound boxes, net, strapped.
1,000 pounds of Pure Ground Black Pepper, ¼-pound packages, in 25-pound boxes, strapped.
1,000 pounds of Breakfast Bacon, in 100-pound boxes, strapped.
1,000 pounds of Smoked Tongues, in 100-pound boxes, strapped.
1,000 pounds of Smoked Beef, in 100-pound boxes, strapped.
5,000 pounds of Sugar-cured Hams, packed in tierces.
1,000 gallons of Syrup, in ½ and whole barrels.
1,000 gallons of Molasses, in ½ and whole barrels.
1,000 dozen of Toilet Soaps, assorted.
600 boxes of Table Salt, in boxes containing 60 boxes each.
25 pounds of Cayenne Pepper, ground, in ¼-pound packages, packed in boxes of 25 pounds.
25 pounds of Cinnamon, ground, in ¼-pound packages, packed in boxes of 25 pounds.
25 pounds of Ginger, ground, in ¼-pound packages, packed in boxes of 25 pounds.
25 pounds of Allspice, ground, in ¼-pound packages, packed in boxes of 25 pounds.
100 pounds of Mustard, ground, in ¼-pound cans, packed in boxes of 12 pounds.
200 pounds of Yeast Powders, in ¼-pound cans, packed in boxes of 12 pounds.
50 kits of Mess Mackerel, containing 20 pounds, net.
250 boxes of Dessicated Codfish, 1-pound boxes packed 24 in a case.
100 boxes of Smoked Herring.
1,000 half-boxes of Sardines, in original cases.
1,000 pounds of Dried Peaches, in barrels full head lined.
1,000 pounds of Dried Appels, in barrels full head lined.
100 pounds of Nutmegs.
100 quarter boxes of Raisins, strapped 10 in a package.
100 half boxes of Raisins, strapped 10 in a package.
100 whole boxes of Raisins, strapped 10 in a package.
1,000 pounds of Dried Prunes, in 25-pound boxes.
240 cans of Fresh Salmon, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Fresh Oysters, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Spiced Oysters, in 2-pound cans.
600 cans of Tomatoes, in 2-pound cans.
600 cans of Green Corn, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Lima Beans, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Green Peas, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Lobsters, in 2-pound cans.
600 cans of Fresh Peaches, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Preserved Peaches, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Preserved Pineapples, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Preserved Damsons, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Fresh Pineapples, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Cranberry Sauce, in 2-pound cans.
240 bottles of Worcestershire Sauce, packed 12 in a case, imported "pints."
240 cans of Currant Jelly, 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Raspberry Jam, 2-pound cans.
2,400 cans of Condensed Milk, 1-pound cans, "Eagle" brand.
400 bottles of Assorted Pickles, consisting of English Chow-chow and Gherkins, and Domestic Cucumbers and Onions.
20 gross of Vanilla Extracts, 2 and 4-ounce vials.
20 gross of Lemon Extracts, 2 and 4-ounce vials.
400 pounds of Corn Starch, in 1-pound packages, 40-pound boxes.
720 pounds of Laundry Starch, in 1-pound packages, 36-pound boxes.
108 pounds Tapioca, in 1-pound packages, 25-pound boxes.
300 pounds of Chocolate, in 1-pound packages, 25 pounds each.
300 pounds of Vermicelli, in 1-pound packages, 25-pound boxes.
300 pounds of Maccaroni, in 1-pound packages, 25-pound boxes.
300 pounds of Carbonate Soda, in 1-pound packages, 36 pounds each.
250 pounds of Cream Tartar, in 1-pound packages, 25 pounds each.
3,000 pounds of Lard, in 5-pound caddies, packed 12 in a case.
100 pounds of Laundry Indigo, packed 15 pounds in a case.
The manner of making bids, requirements of bidders, the same as previous advertisements from this office. These stores are required for immediate shipment, and in quantities more or less at the option of the Government.
By order of Major W. W. BURNS,
2 7 tm 4† Chief C.S. Department of East.

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.—Sealed Proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Building an extension to a Public School-house in the Tenth Ward," will be received by the undersigned, at the Office, S. E. corner of SIXTH and ADELPHI Streets, until THURSDAY, February 23, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., for building an extension to a Public School-house, situate on Race street, below Fifteenth, in the Tenth ward, said extension to be built in accordance with the plans of L. H. Esler, Superintendent of School Buildings, to be seen at the office of the Board of Public Education.
No bids will be received unless accompanied by a certificate from the City Solicitor that the provisions of an ordinance approved May 25, 1860, have been complied with.
The contract will be awarded only to known master builders.
By order of the Committee on Property.
H. W. HALLIWELL,
2 13,16,20,23 Secretary.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 3, 1871.
Sealed Proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on TUESDAY, March 7, 1871, for building a Superintendent's Lodge, of stone, at each of the following-named National Cemeteries, viz.:—City Point, Cold Harbor, and Fredericksburg, Va., according to plans and specifications which will be furnished from this office on application of those desiring to bid.
Separate bids for building this Lodge of brick are also invited, plans and specifications for which will also be furnished from this office on application.
Blank forms for bids, details, and requirements furnished by the undersigned—a copy of the latter, with this advertisement, to be attached to each proposal offered. HENRY C. HODGES,
2 8 tM7 Major and Quartermaster U. S. Army.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. A., PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 17, 1871.
Sealed Proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on FRIDAY, March 17, 1871, for building a Brick or Stone Wall around the Richmond, Va., and Wilmington, N. C. National Cemeteries.
Forms for proposals, and specifications, furnished upon application to this office.
HENRY C. HODGES,
2 17 6t Major and Quartermaster, U. S. A.

FURNACES, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1825.
FRED. T. MECKE. H. J. DEAS
H. J. DEAS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Warm Air Furnaces
AND
Cooking Ranges,
Portable Heaters, Low Down Grates, Slate Mantels, Bath Boilers, Registers and Ventilators.
No. 111 North SEVENTH St.,
PHILADELPHIA.
JOBBING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. [9 22 thstu6mry

PUNCHING, CUTTING, SCORING AND Perforating Machines for paper and metals. GEORGE C. HOWARD,
9 m3 No. 17 South EIGHTEENTH Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—THIS (Saturday) NIGHT,
THE GREATEST BILL OF THE SEASON.
A NIGHT WITH BOUCICAULT.
Boucicault's great Irish Drama of
ARRAH-NA-POGUE;
OR, THE WICKLOW WEDDING.
Produced with every attention to detail, with
J. E. McDonough as.....Shaun the Post
For this night only.
To conclude with Boucicault's Military Drama of
JESSIE BROWN,
OR, THE SIEGE OF LUCKNOW.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ¼ to 8 o'clock.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, at ¼ to 8, positively last appearance of
LYDIA THOMPSON AND TROUPE.
THE BRIGANDS.
After which THE IDIOT WITNESS.
By the Dramatic Company.
MONDAY—STUART ROBSON.

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
E. L. DAVENPORT.....Lessee and Manager
THIS EVENING,
Joseph C. Foster's grand spectacular drama of the
OLD MAN OF THE MOUNTAIN,
replete with gorgeous effects in every department, and the characters filled by
DAVENPORT'S DOUBLE STAR COMPANY.
MATINEE ON SATURDAY.
Tickets secured in advance at Abel's Dramatic Repository, No. 1211 Chesnut street, from 9 until 5 o'clock.

AMERICAN MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE Northwest corner of NINTH and ARCH Streets.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.
100,000 CURIOSITIES
From all parts of the World.
THIRTY CAGES OF WILD ANIMALS.
The Splendid Dramatic Company appearing in the Lecture Room every Evening at 8 o'clock, and Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 2 o'clock.
Admission to all the Attractions, 25 cents. 12 12 tf

FOX'S NEW AMERICAN THEATRE, CHESNUT Street, above Tenth,
AMUSEMENTS OF ALL NATIONS.
EVERY EVENING
And SATURDAY MATINEE.
GREAT CONGRESS OF STARS.
Comprising the best artists in the country, who appear in Grand Ballets, Dutch Comedy, Local Sketches, Minstrelsy, Ethiopian Acts, Farce, Comic Vocalism, Pantomime, etc.

ROTHERMEL'S PICTURE OF THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG,
Now on Exhibition at
No. 1008 CHESNUT Street,
from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.
Admission 25 cents. 1 27stuth

COAL.

4000 TONS
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL.
2000 tons first-class Schuylkill Nut Coal at $5·00 (per ton of 2240 lbs.) in the yard, $5·75 delivered.
2000 tons Stove, Egg and Broken, cheap for cash.
FILBERT & HOUPT,
2 16 3t* Wharves, No. 2512 CALLOWHILL St.

$7·50 FOR SCHUYLKILL STOVE COAL, per long ton, delivered.

$7·25 FOR SCHUYLKILL FURNACE COAL, per long ton, delivered.

$6·25 FOR SCHUYLKILL NUT COAL, per long ton, delivered.

EASTWICK & BRO., OFFICE NO. 228 DOCK Street. Coal Yard, No. 2203 WASHINGTON Avenue. 2 9

SNOWDON & RAU'S COAL DEPOT, CORNER DILLWYN and WILLOW Streets.—Lehigh and Schuylkill COAL, prepared expressly for family use at the lowest cash prices. 1 13

GROCERIES, ETC.

Choice New Crop Teas
AT REDUCED PRICES.
FINEST OOLONG, JAPAN, AND YOUNG HYSON TEAS,
Just received, which we now offer at a great reduction in prices, in half chests, 10 lb. boxes, and at retail.
Fine Old Mocha, Java, Laguayra, and Rio Coffees, at greatly reduced prices.
Owing to the late reduction in Government duties, we can now offer to our customers a large assortment of FIRST-CLASS GROCERIES at low rates.
WILLIAM KELLEY,
N. W Corner TWELFTH Street and GIRARD Avenue,
11 10 thstu§ PHILADELPHIA.

CARRIAGES.

ESTABLISHED 1853.

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1871.

THE COMMISSION SCHEME.

The convention called to revise the rules of the Republican party of Philadelphia has followed the example of the State Central Committee in denouncing the scheme to hand over several important departments of the city government to new commissions, composed partly of Democrats and partly of Republicans, and any Philadelphia Republican member of the House or Senate who favors this monstrous proposition will evidently provoke the intense indignation of a betrayed constituency. It is to be feared, however, that the snake, though scotched, is not yet killed. A prominent Democratic member of the Legislature has boasted that if the bill passes it will be immediately signed by the Governor; and as the Democrats are ready to support it as a party measure, the defection of a few venal or weak Republican members will secure its passage. To blind the eyes of the public it has been proposed to insert in the early stages of the Commission bill or bills the names of well-known and respectable Philadelphians as commissioners, and then, when indignation is allayed by this device, to substitute for such citizens hackneyed and serviceable partisans. This trick, and others equally deceptive, may be resorted to; and the only safe ground to take is to insist that the Legislature shall not undertake to create any more commissions, of any character, for the government of Philadelphia. Those now in existence are composed chiefly of estimable citizens who enjoy the public confidence, but their success affords no indication of what is to be expected from commissioners made up of poorer material. It is especially dangerous to create commissions endowed with a large amount of patronage, as a highway or water commission necessarily would be; and the existing system of levying taxes in New York shows what is to be expected from a partisan tax commission. If we are to have municipal elections at all, there should be at least something left for the people to govern, and the magnates at Harrisburg should not steal from them the power of determining by their votes a few of the questions in which they are deeply interested. One of the most serious perils of the hour is the danger that all the rights and privileges of the people will in time be handed over to irresponsible and unscrupulous commissions, and that our citizens will wake up some fine morning to find that they have been tied hand and foot by a few knots of politicians who will thenceforth manage all municipal affairs on a close corporation system. At all events, it is clear that the present Legislature is not disposed to make any good commissions for us, and that, if the backbone of its Republican members is not stiffened, some very bad and dangerous commissions will be spawned at the present session.

THE SUFFERING FRENCH.

The greatest evil of war is not perhaps in the loss of life and the suffering from dreadful wounds that occur among the actual combatants, but it is rather in the fearful distress that inevitably follows in the wake of contending armies among the people of the country which is the scene of conflict. During the present war in Europe France has been the chief sufferer apart from any consideration of national humiliation involved in defeat. An immense portion of her territory has been overrun by armies engaged in deadly strife, and as an inevitable consequence of such a war her towns and villages have been destroyed, her people driven from their homes, her harvests trampled under foot, and thousands of poor people who found it hard to live under the best circumstances are now in the bitter winter weather houseless, homeless, and utterly without food or the means of obtaining it. The claims which the people of France present under their present circumstances to the sympathies of the world are entirely apart from any political considerations, and it is the duty of people everywhere of no matter what their opinions may be in regard to the merits of either side of the quarrel between France and Germany, to take prompt action for the relief of those whom the fortunes of war have reduced to a most pitiable condition.

The United States Government has provided a vessel to transport to France such provisions as the people of the United States may contribute, and action has been taken in a number of our principal cities to supply her with a cargo. It is to be hoped that in this matter Philadelphia will sustain her ancient reputation for philanthropy. A meeting was held at the Mayor's office yesterday to take the subject into consideration, and his Honor will to-day appoint a committee to receive contributions and to superintend the transportation of them to their proper destination. The call which this committee will make upon the citizens of Philadelphia should receive, as it undoubtedly will, a prompt and generous response.

The French Relief Committee of the New York Chamber of Commerce has issued an appeal to the clergy of the country, requesting that a collection shall be taken up in all the churches from one end of the land to the other, on the second Sunday in March, for the benefit of the French sufferers. We hope that this suggestion will be adopted, as a large amount can be raised in this way, and it will afford an opportunity for those who are unable to give much to contribute their mites. Many thousand dollars can be realized if every church-goer will give even so small a sum as ten cents, and those who are poor themselves should give this much for the relief of the starving millions of France.

This committee also makes the practical suggestion that as one-third of France has been devastated, and not only is harvest but its seed-wheat consumed, the farmers of the United States shall endeavor to send out several cargoes of seed-wheat to France, to be distributed among the small farmers. A few bushels of wheat, which any farmer in this land can easily spare, will do a vast amount of good, and if all combine in the good work a great and permanent benefit will be conferred. Many of the railroad companies have offered free transportation for this wheat and arrangements have been made for its storage and transportation. England, Belgium, Holland, and Switzerland are all making great efforts to afford immediate relief to the French sufferers, and the United States should not be behind hand in such a noble work.

It is surmised, in some quarters, that during the grand pow-wow which is about to take place at Washington between the American and British treaty commissioners, the project of settling up all old accounts by a transfer of the New Dominion to the United States will be secretly if not openly discussed. The President is said to be a devout worshipper of the manifest-destiny doctrine, and if his project for annexing Dominica is defeated he may direct his attention to the Northern frontier, with a prospect of gobbling up the Kanucks. As matters stand now New England is disposed to growl at any new accessions of Southern territory, but if the balance of power could be changed by the acquisition of a huge slice of Northern territory, she might change her notions about annexation very quickly.

The magnificence of the diamond given as a Christmas present to William M. Tweed, the king of the New York ring, was described in an article recently published in The Telegraph. Beautiful and expensive as this rich gift is, we are surprised that his admirers did not add to it many other gems of even greater value, and combine them together as a crown. Since Tweed wields sovereign power, why should he not wear its appropriate emblem? He has erected on the ruins of Republican freedom a kingdom of corruption and fraud, and since his courtiers insist on complimenting him for his audacity, they should not rest content with the gift of one paltry diamond, when whole caskets of gems are bestowed upon other enthroned oppressors.

THE STEVENS BATTERY.

The Marine Monster Nearly Ready for Sea—Description of the Vessel.

The Stevens gunboat, which has been so long in building, and the success of which has been so doubted, is nearly completed, and will be ready for launching in June at the farthest. Most of the machinery is in position, and the vessel will be completed during this and the next month, with the exception of a portion of the joiner's work. She has four engines, aggregating 5000-horse power. These engines have forty-five inch stroke and run two immense propellers. The vessel is 410 feet in length, is 6000 tons burden, and draws 22 feet of water, being only two feet above water-line. Ventilators are supplied, by which it is believed a full supply of air can be furnished below decks. She is built for a turret 38 feet in diameter, and is calculated to carry two of the heaviest 20-inch guns. Her armor will probably be of 2-inch wrought iron, bolted to a thickness of 10 inches. Her boilers are ten in number, and are heated by thirty furnaces. Mr. Stevens, in his will, bequeathed this immense concern to the State of New Jersey. It is not known whether the State can hold the bequest, but if it can accept the bequest it will probably dispose of it in some way. So that in any event the battery will pass into the hands of our own or some foreign government. It is not intended to arm the vessel until after she shall have been finally disposed of in some way, since the purchasing government will probably have some special instructions regarding its armament.

NOTICES.

Oak Hall Clothing.
Oak Hall Clothing.
Oak Hall Clothing.
Everybody Likes it.
Everybody Likes it.
Everybody Likes it.
Because it is Stylish.
Because it is Well-made.
Because it is Durable.
Because it is Cheap.
Great Bargains now at
Wanamaker & Brown's
Oak Hall,
The Largest Clothing House in America,
S. E. Cor. Sixth and Market Sts.

Why be Troubled with Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, or indeed any Pulmonary or Bronchial Complaint, when a remedy so safe, thorough, and easily obtainable as Dr. Jayne's Expectorant can be had? Those who have contracted severe Colds may save their lungs from the dangerous irritation which frequently brings about Consumption, by promptly resorting to the Expectorant; and any one threatened with Throat disease will find this remedy equally effectual in affording relief from obstructing phlegm, and healing the inflamed parts. Sold everywhere.

The Purity and Superiority of Dr. Colton's Nitrous Oxide Gas for painless tooth extraction is proverbial.
Office No. 737 Walnut street.

BRANDY.

FINE OLD BRANDY,
JUST IMPORTED FROM
Pinet, Castillon & Co.,
VINTAGE OF 1840.
IN SMALL PACKAGES OF TEN GALLONS.
FOR SALE AT A VERY LOW PRICE BY
E. BRADFORD CLARKE,
(SUCCESSOR TO SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,)
S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT,
1 31 tuthstf4p PHILADELPHIA.

CONSUMPTION.
Its Cure and its Preventive.

The turf of the grave-yard covers the remains of many a human being for whose death there was no other reason than the neglect of known and indisputably proven means of cure. Those near and dear to family and friends are sleeping the dreamless slumber into which, had they calmly adopted

DR. JOSEPH H. SCHENCK'S SIMPLE TREATMENT,

And availed themselves of his wonderfully efficacious medicines, they would not have fallen.

Dr. Schenck possesses too much reverence for the Omnipotent to intimate that by his instrumentality those who are smitten by the Divine hand with approaching death can be restored to life and health by any agency. But he does assert, and has in his own case proved, that wherever sufficient vitality remains, that vitality, by his medicines and his directions for their use, is quickened into healthful vigor.

In this statement there is nothing presumptuous. To the faith of the invalid is made no representation that is not a thousand times substantiated by living and visible works. The theory of the cure by Dr. Schenck's medicine is as simple as it is unfailing. Its philosophy requires no argument. It is self-assuring, self-convincing.

The Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills are the two first weapons with which the citadel of the malady is assailed. Two-thirds of the cases of consumption originate in dyspepsia and a functionally disordered liver. With this condition the bronchial tubes "sympathize" with the stomach. They respond to the morbific action of the liver. Here then comes the culminating result, and the setting in, with all its distressing symptoms, of

CONSUMPTION.

The Mandrake Pills are composed of one of nature's noblest gifts—the Podophyllum Peltatum. They possess all the blood-searching, alterative properties of calomel, but unlike calomel, they

"LEAVE NO STING BEHIND."

The work of cure is now beginning. The vitiated and mucous deposits in the bowels and in the alimentary canal are ejected. The liver, like a clock, is wound up. It arouses from its torpidity. The stomach acts responsively, and the patient begins to feel that he is getting at last

A SUPPLY OF GOOD BLOOD.

The Seaweed Tonic, in conjunction with the Pills, permeates and assimilates with the food. Chylification is now progressing without its previous tortures. Digestion becomes painless, and the cure is seen to be at hand. There is no more flatulence, no exacerbation of the stomach. An appetite sets in.

Now comes the Greatest Blood Purifier ever yet given by an indulgent father to suffering man, Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup comes in to perform its functions, and to hasten and complete the cure. It enters at once upon its work. Nature cannot be cheated. It collects and ripens the impaired and diseased portions of the lungs. In the form of gatherings it prepares them for expectoration, and, lo! in a very short time the malady is vanquished, the rotten throne that it occupied is renovated and made new, and the patient in all the dignity of regained vigor, steps forth to enjoy the manhood or the womanhood that was

GIVEN UP AS LOST.

The despair of cure after such evidence of its possibility in the worst cases, and more certainly in all others, is sinful. Doctor Schenck's personal statement to the faculty of his own cure was in these words:—

"Many years ago I was in the last stages of consumption, confined to my bed, and at one time my physician thought I could not live a week; then, like a drowning man catching at straws, I heard of and obtained the preparations which I now offer to the public, and they made a perfect cure of me. It seemed to me that I could feel them penetrate my whole system. They soon ripened the matter in my lungs, and I would spit up more than a pint of offensive yellow matter every morning for a long time.

"As soon as that began to subside, my cough, fever, pain, and night sweats all began to leave me, and my appetite became so great that it was with difficulty that I could keep from eating too much. I soon gained my strength, and have grown in flesh ever since.

"I was weighed shortly after my recovery," added the doctor, "then looking like a mere skeleton; my weight was but ninety-seven pounds; my present weight is two hundred and twenty-five (225) pounds, and for years I have enjoyed uninterrupted health."

Dr. Schenck has discontinued his professional visits to New York and Boston, but at his office, No. 15 North Sixth street, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M., he sees his patients every Saturday.

The directions for taking the medicines are adapted to the intelligence even of a child. Follow these directions, and kind Nature will do the rest, excepting that in some cases the Mandrake Pills are to be taken in increased doses; the three medicines need no other accompaniments than the ample instructions that accompany them. First create appetite. Of returning health hunger is the most welcome symptom. When it comes, as it will come, let the despairing at once be of good cheer. Good blood at once follows, the cough loosens, the night sweat is abated. In a short time both these morbid symptoms are gone forever.

Dr. Schenck's medicines are constantly kept in tens of thousands of families. As a laxative or purgative the Mandrake Pills are a standard preparation; while the Pulmonic Syrup as a curer of coughs and colds may be regarded as a prophylacteric against consumption in any of its forms. 1t4p

INSURANCE.

TWENTIETH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
Manhattan Life Insurance Co.
OF NEW YORK,
Nos. 156 and 158 BROADWAY.

RECEIPTS FOR THE YEAR 1870.

For Premiums, Extra Premiums, etc.	$1,804,275·32
For Interest	371,361·26
For Interest, etc., accrued	100,535·13
	$2,276,171·71

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid Claims by death on Policies and Bonus, and Payment of Annuities	$530,013·57	
Paid Expenses, Salaries, Taxes, Revenue Stamps, Medical Examiners' Fees, Commissions, etc.	282,736·29	
Paid Dividends, Return Premiums, Purchased Policies, and Bonus, Interest on Dividend, etc.	609,554·60	
		$1,422,304·46

ASSETS.

Cash in Bank and on hand	$77,364·91	
Bonds and Mortgages, and interest accrued on same	2,418,355·81	
Loans on Policies in force	2,314,027·79	
United States and N. York State Stocks	706,850·00	
Quarterly and Semi-annual Premiums, deferred, and Premiums and Interest in course of collection and transmission	680,428·56	
Temporary Loans on Stocks and Bonds	688,725·00	
(Market value of the Securities, $866,312.)		
Interest due to date, and all other property	38,364·32	
		$6,924,116·39

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We must
SACRIFICE
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The Reduction is Awful!
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Oliver Twist	25	Uncommercial Traveller	25
American Notes	25	Tom Tiddler's Ground	25
Great Expectations	25	A House to Let	25
Hard Times	25	Perils English Prisoners	25
Tale of Two Cities	25	Wreck of Golden Mary	25
Somebody's Luggage	25	Joseph Grimaldi	50
Barnaby Rudge	25	Pic-Nic Papers	50
Message from the Sea	25	No Thoroughfare	10
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Hunted Down; and other Reprinted Pieces	25		
The Holly-Tree Inn; and other Stories	25		

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Manufacturers of Grand and Square Piano Fortes, recommend their stock of first-class instruments. Every instrument is warranted and prices moderate.
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Paris Corsets and Corset-clasps. 1t*

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In returning thanks to our friends for the immense increase of patronage bestowed the past year, we would respectfully inform them that, having largely increased our Stock, we are better prepared than at any previous year to meet the wants of our many customers.

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SUGAR, SILVER, AND NORWAY MAPLE, large size; Apple, Pear, Plum, and Cherry Trees in bearing order. Address J. PERKINS Moorestown, N. J. Circulars gratis. 1t*

PUGET SOUND.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 18.—Editor TELEGRAPH:—In a statement made before the New York Farmers' Club a few weeks since, I told them that I had 53 varieties of flowers, picked in the open air on December 4, the day prior to my departure from Olympia, which is in latitude 47.

This statement seemed a surprise to the club, and there have been many inquiries since, wondering how it could be done at so late a day in the season in so high a latitude. This morning and to-day (February 18), as you see, the weather at Philadelphia is a reminder of what we have on Puget Sound during the greater part of our winters. I have resided on the Sound and in the vicinity for seventeen winters, and can say that there is not an average of four weeks of freezing weather during the winter, and that it is never extremely cold.

February is our great wheat-growing month, and our meadows are usually green until December, and often much later. Our winters are mild and wet, and the summers comparatively dry and cool. The average temperature for six consecutive months at Fort Steilacoom, in latitude 47·07, was 40 degrees; the summer 62 degrees; average rain fall 53 inches: 4 inches in summer.

At a future date, if acceptable, I will send you a condensed statement respecting the resources of that great country. This morning's temperature being so similar to that on the Sound during the winter, that I thought it a favorable opportunity to answer the numerous inquiries by comparison, that they might realize how it came that we had flowers in bloom not only in December but also in January.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE WALNUT this afternoon the drama of *The Great City* will be performed, and this evening Boucicault's Irish play of *Arrah-na-Pogue*, with Mr. J. E. McDonough as "Shaun the Post." The performance will conclude with *Jessie Brown*.

On Monday evening, Mr. Edwin Adams will commence an engagement.

AT THE ARCH STREET THEATRE there will be a matinee performance to-day for the benefit of the French sufferers.

This evening *The Brigands* and *The Idiot Witness* will be represented.

On Monday Mr. Stuart Robson will commence an engagement.

AT THE CHESNUT the spectacular drama of *The Old Man of the Mountain* will be performed this afternoon and evening.

On Saturday evening next Mr. Albert Roberts, the doorkeeper, and Mr. Philip A. Veorhees, the special officer, will have a benefit, when a fine bill will be presented. Messrs. Roberts and Voorhees, by the gentlemanly and obliging manner in which they perform their duties in the front of the house, deserve well of the public, and we hope their benefit may be a success.

AT MUSICAL FUND HALL this evening a performance of "The Seven Last Words of Jesus Christ," by the late Saverio Mercadante, will be performed by Professors E. Barili and L. La Grassa, assisted by their class, composed of fifty ladies and gentlemen, and by the private pupils of Professor Barili.

AT THE AMERICAN MUSEUM, Ninth and Arch streets, dramatic performances will be given this afternoon and evening.

AT THE AMERICAN there will be a family matinee to-day. This evening a first-rate variety entertainment will be given.

A GRAND CONCERT and military entertainment will be given at the Academy of Music this evening, under the auspices of the Eighth Regiment N. G. of Pennsylvania. The Irma Glee Club, the Batchelor troupe, and McClurg's Military Band will officiate. There will also be a grand review and dress parade of the entire regiment upon the stage.

CITY ITEMS.

CORSETS. CORSETS.
CORSETS. CORSETS.

PRICES REDUCED.
PRICES REDUCED.

THE LADIES' OPPORTUNITY.
THE LADIES' OPPORTUNITY.

50 CENTS GOOD HAND-MADE CORSETS.
70 CENTS SUPERIOR NEW CORSET.
85 CENTS FINELY-TRIMMED CORSET.
85 CENTS SPLENDID WOVEN CORSET.
$1 00 SUPERIOR WOVEN CORSET.
$1 00 SUPERIOR PATENT CIRCULAR GORE CORSET.

THE ONE DOLLAR Patent Circular Gore Corset, now having a marked success, is well shaped and made up in a superior manner. It is the ladies' favorite. To secure increased patronage Mr. Finn is presenting a splendid line of Corsets at figures far below usual rates.

Also, full lines of finer goods at moderate prices.

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INTERESTING TO LADIES.—"The ladies of my family have had the privilege of using a Grover & Baker Sewing Machine for more than thirteen years, and of comparing it with other machines esteemed by many, and now are able to express the opinion that they believe it is not surpassed by any other in use. Its durability, simplicity, and ease of management, combined with other qualities, render it pre-eminent in their esteem."

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BURNETT'S COLOGNE the best made in America.

WE PLEDGE OUR REPUTATION for the fulfilment of what we here declare. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been administered. Cures dysentery, and diarrhœa, and wind colic. Sure to regulate the bowels.

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THE ONLY ONES which effectually will CURE CORNS and BUNIONS, are manufactured by

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MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

BEDDING, best in the city, lowest price, and guaranteed, by ALBERTSON & Co., No. 1435 Chesnut street.

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MARRIED.

BARNES—DEWEES.—February 15th, 1871, at the Baptist Parsonage, in Bustleton, Philadelphia, by Rev. W. E. Cornwell, Mr. P. ROBERTS BARNES, of Bustleton, to Miss ELLIE H. DEWEES, of Holmesburg, Philadelphia.

BULKLEY—CALDWELL.—On the 15th instant, by the Rev. D. W. Perry, assisted by the Rev. Charles A. Maison, JUSTICE L. BULKLEY, of New York, and LAURA E., eldest daughter of James E. Caldwell, of Philadelphia.

DIED.

ATHERTON.—On the 15th instant, WILLIAM ATHERTON, aged 55 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. Richard Lawrenson, No. 1303 Moyamensing avenue, below Wharton street, on Monday morning, the 20th instant, at 8 o'clock. Mass at St. Philip's Church. Interment at the New Cathedral Cemetery.

GILLINGHAM.—Suddenly, on the 16th instant, JOHN W. GILLINGHAM, in the 51st year of his age.

His relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 935 North Front street, on Second day, 20th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M.

KENNEDY.—WILLIAM KENNEDY entered into rest on the 17th instant, in his 63d year.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 8 Spring Garden street, on Monday, the 20th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., without further notice.

MOSS. On the 17th instant, E. L. Moss, in the 65th year of his age.

The male relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1808 Spruce street, on Tuesday morning, Feb. 21, at 10 o'clock precisely.

REILLY.—At Lancaster, on Thursday, February 16th, Mrs. EDWARD REILLY.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother, Dennis Mullen, on Airy street, above Walnut, Norristown, on Monday morning, February 20th, at 8½ o'clock.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ ST. MARK'S CHURCH, LOCUST, ABOVE Sixteenth street.—Free choral service to-morrow evening at 7½ o'clock.

☞ REV. MR. LOWRY, OF SOUTH BROOKlyn, will preach in NORTH BROAD STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH to-morrow at 10½ and at 7½.

☞ ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, TWENTIETH and CHERRY Streets.—Choral service and sermon to-morrow evening at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. 2 4 8t*

☞ SIXTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SPRUCE Street, below Sixth.—Rev. J. P. CONRY will preach to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. 2 18 8t*

☞ THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WASHINGTON Square.—Rev. HERRICK JOHNSON, D. D., Pastor, will preach to-morrow at 10½ and 7½ P. M. Evening subject—"Christianity and Women." Strangers welcome.

☞ THIRD MORAVIAN CHURCH, HARROWGATE.—Rev. JOHN NICE, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 2 o'clock. Addresses by ROBERT ALLEN, JOHN W. JORDAN, and others.

☞ SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROAD Street and PENN Square.—Rev. HENRY C. McCOOK will preach to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Subject in the afternoon —"Justification by Works."

☞ REV. TITUS COAN, D. D., THE EMINENT Missionary, will preach on the subject of the "Sandwich Islands Missions," in the OXFORD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROAD and OXFORD Streets, to-morrow at 10½ A. M.

☞ SPRING GARDEN BAPTIST CHURCH, THIRTEENTH Street, above Wallace.—Rev. L. P. HORNBERGER, Pastor. Preaching to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2 P. M.

☞ "INTEMPERANCE: ITS CAUSES AND Remedies."—This subject by Rev. H. A. CLEVELAND, at TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, EIGHTH Street, above Race, to-morrow at 7½ P. M.

☞ CHURCH OF THE NATIVITY, ELEVENTH and VERNON Streets. Dr. WILLIAM NEWTON, Rector.—Sunday, 19th inst., sermon 10½ A. M. Children's Church and sermon at 3½ P. M. No service in the evening. Bible Class Monday evenings, 8 P. M.

☞ ARCH STREET M. E. CHURCH, S. E. CORner ARCH and BROAD Streets.—Preaching Sunday at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. by Rev. H. BASCOMB RIDGWAY, D. D., of New York. Sunday-school Missionary Anniversary at 3 P. M. Strangers invited.

☞ DIVINE SERVICE (PROTESTANT EPISCopal) will be held in the hall of the COURTLAND SAUNDERS COLLEGE, THIRTY-NINTH Street, above Market, on Sunday, February 19th, at 10·30 A. M. and 7·30 P. M. Sunday-school at 2·30.

☞ "THE VALIDITY OF THE REASONS MEN give for neglecting Religion."—Rev. Dr. REED will preach on this subject in his Church, EIGHTH and CHERRY Streets, to-morrow evening at 7½ o'clock.
Young men specially invited.

☞ REV. A. A. WILLITS, D. D., WILL PREACH in the WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner EIGHTEENTH and ARCH Streets, to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening sermon, the seventeenth of a series on interesting incidents in the ministry of Christ, "Raising the Ruler's Daughter."

☞ CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LOCUST Street, above Fifteenth.—Rev. Dr. HUMPHREY, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.
The series of sermons upon "The Scriptural Development of Christianity" will be continued to-morrow evening. Subject—"Transitional: Isaiah."

☞ "THE GREAT INGATHERING IN THE Sandwich Islands."—The Rev. TITUS COAN, D. D., for thirty-five years engaged in the work there, will give an account of the work on Sabbath afternoon, 19th inst., at 3½ o'clock, at the WEST SPRUCE STREET CHURCH, corner SPRUCE and SEVENTEENTH Streets.

☞ "FRIENDSHIPS."
Rev. WAYLAND HOYT, Pastor Strong Place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, will preach the fourth sermon of the fifth annual series before the YOUNG PEOPLE'S ASSOCIATION, TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, CHESNUT Street, west of Eighteenth,
To-morrow (Sunday), at 7½ o'clock P. M. Subject—"Friendships." Strangers welcome.

☞ REV. DR. PRIME.—A UNION MISSIONARY Service will be held in the FIRST REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROAD Street, below Spruce (Rev. Dr. Wylie's) to-morrow (Sabbath) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, at which Rev. Dr. PRIME, of New York, who has recently returned from a tour around the world, will give an account of his visit to various foreign missionary stations. Dr. PRIME will present the same subject at 10½ A. M. in the CENTRAL CHURCH (Dr. Reed's), EIGHTH and CHERRY Streets. All are invited. Meetings of more than ordinary interest may be expected.

☞ UNION MEETING.
The friends of the
AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY
will hold a Union Meeting to-morrow evening at a quarter before 8 o'clock, in the CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, RITTENHOUSE SQUARE, Rev. THOMAS A. JAGGAR, Rector.
BISHOP McILVAINE,
of Ohio, President of the Society, will preside, and addresses will be made by Rev. H. OSGOOD, D. D., of Crozer Theological Seminary; Rev. J. M. STEVENSON, D. D., of New York, Secretary of the Society; Rev. E. R. BEADLE, D. D., of the Second Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia; and Rev. J. WILLIAM EDIE, District Secretary for Pennsylvania.

☞ SPIRITUALISM.—THOMAS GALES FORSTER will lecture at the Church ELEVENTH and WOOD streets, on Sunday at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

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818 AND 820 CHESNUT STREET.

FINEST CLOTHING.

☞ PROFESSORS E. BARILI AND L. LA GRASSA'S GRAND CONCERT TO-NIGHT AT MUSICAL FUND HALL. The programme is unusually attractive and a delightful musical entertainment is certain. The celebrated work by Mercadante, entitled "The Last Seven Words of Jesus Christ," will be produced for the first time in the United States, together with other rare gems by eminent composers.
Tickets ONE DOLLAR, to be had at all the principal music stores and at the Hall to-night. Doors open at 7. Performance commences at 8 precisely. 1t*

☞ LATEST STYLES IN GENTLEMEN'S Boots and Shoes.—A large assortment of our own make, of different measures, always on hand.
BARTLETT,
2 18 tf No. 33 S. SIXTH Street, above Chesnut.

☞ ALWAYS READY AT HELFENSTEIN & LEWIS' Printing House, FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets. 1t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ ACADEMY OF MUSIC

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 22,

O'DONOVAN ROSSA

will address the citizens of Philadelphia, in aid of the

IRISH CAUSE,

ON HIS

"PRISON LIFE IN ENGLAND."

TICKETS.....50 CENTS
RESERVED SEATS.....75 CENTS

To be obtained at GUMMISKEY'S Book Store, No. 1057 CHESNUT Street, and at the Academy, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. 2 18 4t

DRY GOODS.

EYRE
AND
LANDELL,
ARCH STREET.

1871 EARLY SPRING. 1871

NEW SILKS.
NEW SHAWLS.
NEW PIQUETS.
NEW CHINTZES.

1 27 mws3mrp

1871.

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"AT THORNLEY'S,"
EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN STS.

Having got through with our annual stock-taking, we now open up a splendid stock of "BLACK SILKS" very much under regular prices, and of most EXCELLENT QUALITY.

Good Black Gros Grains for $1 50.
Rich Black Gros Grains for $1 75.
Very Rich Beautiful Silks for $2 00.
Heavy, Smooth, Soft Flossy Silk, $2 50.
Sublime Quality Rich Lyons Silks, $3 00.
Superb Black Silks, Queenly, $3 50.
Most Magnificent Black Silks for $4 50.

We know that the above goods cannot be excelled in the "UNITED STATES" for quality and cheapness.

We also offer a full line of colors in

Best Kid Gloves,

Every pair of which we warrant, and if through any mishap they rip or tear in putting on, we at once give another pair instead.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
NORTHEAST CORNER OF
EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.,
2 3 thstu6 PHILADELPHIA.
Established in 1853.

727 CHESNUT STREET. 727

POPULAR PRICES
FOR
DRY GOODS.
STRICTLY ONE PRICE.

ALEXANDER RICKEY,
2 10 tuths No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

IMITATION CROCHET EDGING, for trimming Aprons, Underclothing, etc.—One case, 2721 dozen, 32,662 yards, purchased with 33½ discount off, enabling us to undersell the importer—strong as twine—commencing at 18 cents a dozen, or 2 cents a yard.

BRILLIANTS! BRILLIANTS!
not Diamonds. We invite especial attention to a lot of Brilliants, offered at 17 cents a yard; have been 30 cents in the importer's hands.

PIQUE! PIQUE!
A lot of Satin Striped Pique, at 40 cents per yard.
A lot of Figured Pique, at 40 cents a yard.
The best for the price.

NOTTINGHAM TIDIES.
We invite attention to several lots of New Tidies at 14, 25, and 33 cents, as very cheap goods.

MACHINE MUSLIN EDGING,
from 6¼ to 12½ cents per yard, resembling needlework, equally durable, and at a very low cost.

NOTTINGHAM PILLOW CASE LACE,
Some of which has been known to outlast linen covers, at 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10c. a yard.

FOR
HAMBURG EDGING AND INSERTING,
NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS AND CURTAIN LACES by the yard.
WHITE GOODS of nearly every description. Remember
WORNE,
1t* No. 33 N. EIGHTH Street.

CHINA, GLASSWARE, ETC.

$200,000
WORTH OF
CHINA, GLASS and EARTHENWARE
TO BE CLOSED OUT, REGARDLESS OF COST.

Gay's China Palace,
No. 1012 CHESNUT STREET,

Are obliged to close out their immense stock, in consequence of the building they occupy having been sold. The entire stock must be closed out by the 1st of April, as they are obliged to vacate the premises by that time. Below we quote prices of a few leading staple goods. Fancy goods are at a still greater discount from former prices.

White French China Dining Sets, 127 pieces	$18·00
White French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	5·75
White French China Tea Sets, 46 pieces	6·75
S one China Dining Sets, 98 pieces	7·75
Stone China Tea Sets (cups with handles) 44 ps	2 50
Stone China Tea Sets (cups with handles) 46 ps	3·50
Stone China Cups and Saucers, per set 12 pieces	50
Stone China Dining Plates, per dozen	60
Table Tumblers, per dozen	50
Table Goblets, per dozen	75
Glass Tea Sets (4 articles)	40
Bohemian Cologne Sets, 2 Bottles and Puff Box	90
Bohemian Liquor Sets, 6 Glasses, Waiter and Bottle	90

An endless variety of Fancy Goods, at an immense reduction from former prices.
86 casks of Parian Marble, Leek and Majolica Ware, all new designs, just landed from steamer Helvetia, will be included in the sale.
Goods to go out of the city will be packed and delivered to transportation office free of charge, and insured against breakage to destination.
SHOW ROOMS OPEN TILL 9 O'CLOCK AT NIGHT.
STORE FIXTURES FOR SALE. 2 18 10t

FOR SALE.

TO INSURANCE COMPANIES, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS.

FOR SALE,

BUSINESS PROPERTY, No. 427 WALNUT STREET.

Four-story front, five-story double back buildings, occupied as offices, and suitable for an insurance company, 21 feet 9 inches front, 124 feet deep.

S. KINGSTON McCAY,
2 18† No. 429 WALNUT Street.

GERMANTOWN.—FOR SALE, A DESIRAble stone residence on Church lane, five minutes' walk from two stations. Modern conveniences. Twelve rooms. In excellent repair. Lot 100 by 235 feet.
Apply to WILLIAM H. BACON,
2 15 6t* No. 317 WALNUT Street.

GAS FIXTURES.

CORNELIUS & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS

OF

GAS FIXTURES

Wholesale and Retail

Salesrooms,

No. 821 CHERRY Street

PHILADELPHIA.

We have no store or salesroom on Chesnut street.

1 16 2mrp CORNELIUS & SONS

FINANCIAL.

NEW 7·30 GOLD LOAN.

SAFE! PROFITABLE! PERMANENT!

We offer for Sale at Par, and Accrued Interest, the FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRAND GOLD BONDS OF THE

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

These bonds are secured, *first*, by a First Mortgage on the Railroad itself, its rolling stock and all equipments; *second*, by a First Mortgage on its entire Land Grant, being more than Twenty-two Thousand Acres of Land to each mile of Road.

The Bonds are free from United States Tax; the Principal and Interest are payable in Gold—the Principal at the end Thirty years, and the Interest semi-annually, at the rate of SEVEN AND THREE-TENTHS PER CENT. per annum.

They are issued in denominations of $100, $500, $1000, $5000, and $10,000.

The Trustees under the Mortgage are Messrs. Jay Cooke, of Philadelphia, and J. Edgar Thomson, President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company.

These Northern Pacific 7·30 Bonds will at all times before maturity, be receivable at Ten per Cent. Premium (or 110) in exchange for the Company's lands at their lowest cash price.

In addition to their absolute safety, these Bonds yield an income larger, we believe, than any other first-class security. Persons holding United States 5-20s can, by converting them into Northern Pacifics increase their yearly income *one third*, and still have a perfectly reliable investment.

Persons wishing to exchange stocks or other bonds for these can do so with any of our Agents, who will allow the highest current price for ALL MARKETABLE SECURITIES.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
Fiscal Agents Northern Pacific Railroad Co.

For sale in Philadelphia by

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,
No. 121 South THIRD Street.
GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,
No. 48 S. THIRD Street.
BOWEN & FOX,
No. 13 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.
SEVENTH NATIONAL BANK,
N. W. cor. FOURTH and MARKET.
T. A. BIDDLE & CO.,
No. 346 WALNUT Street.
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
No. 36 South THIRD Street.
BULL & NORTH,
No. 121 South THIRD Street.
BARKER BROS & CO.,
No. 28 South THIRD Street.
EMORY, BENSON & CO.,
No. 6 South THIRD Street.
B. K. JAMISON & CO.,
N. W. corner THIRD and CHESNUT
P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
No. 39 South THIRD Street.
TOWNSEND WHELEN & CO.,
No. 399 WALNUT Street.
CHARLES B. KEEN,
No. 325 WALNUT Street.
JNO. S. RUSHTON & CO.,
No. 50 South THIRD Street.
NARR & LADNER,
No. 30 South THIRD Street.
M. SCHULTZ & CO.,
No. 44 South THIRD Street.
BIOREN & CO.,
No. 150 South THIRD Street.
JOHN K. WILDMAN,
No. 26 South THIRD Street.
CHARLES T. YERKES, JR., & CO.,
No. 20 South THIRD Street.
WILLIAM T. ELBERT,
No. 321 WALNUT Street.
J. H. TROTTER,
No. 522 WALNUT Street.
S. M. PALMER & CO.,
No. 26 South THIRD Street.
D. M. ROBINSON & CO.,
No. 138 South THIRD Street.
SAMUEL WORK,
No. 54 South THIRD Street.
GEORGE J. BOYD,
No. 18 South THIRD Street.
H. H. WILTBANK.
No. 305 WALNUT Street.
RALEY & WILSON,
No. 41 South THIRD Street.
WALLACE & KEENE,
No. 148 South THIRD Street.
STERLING & CO.,
No. 110 South THIRD Street.
WILLIAM C. MORGAN & CO.,
No. 23 South THIRD Street.
G. & W. Y. HEBERTON,
No. 52 S. THIRD Street.
JAMES E. LEWARS & CO.,
No. 29 S. THIRD Street.
JACOB E. RIDGEWAY,
No. 56 S. THIRD Street.
W. H. SHELMERDINE,
No. 10 S. THIRD Street.

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MALT LIQUORS.

PHILADELPHIA AGENCY.

Abbey & Holyrood Breweries.

Wm. Younger & Co., Edinburgh.

ESTABLISHED 1749.

We are now prepared to fill orders from the trade for

Bottled Ale and Porter

From the above celebrated Breweries.

POWER & WEST,
No. 28 South FRONT Street,
Sole Agents for W. Younger & Co.

An invoice now landing ex-ship Amandus from Liverpool. 2 9 mwslm4p

MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORES,
1128 CHESNUT Street and 828 ARCH Street.

FURNITURE COVERINGS.

Plain Linen Coverings, different Shades.
Striped Linen Jacquard Coverings.
New Striped Cotton Twills.
French Cretonnes, Chintzes, Etc.

Furniture Covers made to order in very superior style, at short notice.

GREAT BARGAINS IN
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS.

EQUITY!
IMPRESSIVE INCIDENT IN LIFE INSURANCE!
Practically Illustrating the Non-Forfeiture Law Governing
THE

Mutual Life Insurance Company of Boston, Mass.

GEORGE P. SANGER, PRESIDENT. GEORGE B. AGER, SECRETARY.
ELIZUR WRIGHT, ACTUARY.

The John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company *PAID* at their office,

No. 150 South FOURTH Street, Philadelphia,

on the 17th of November, 1870, to *Mrs. Richard A. Douglas*, residing Northeast Corner Sixteenth and Coates streets, Philadelphia, the policy for *FIFTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS* on her late husband, under the following circumstances:—

RICHARD A. DOUGLAS

insured his life on May 3, 1869, for fifteen thousand dollars. He then paid for one year. *He neglected his second payment*, which was due on May 3, 1870. He died on September 2, just *four months* afterwards.

Now, *this Company, by its charter*, transacts *all* its business under the *non-feiture plan;* consequently Mr. Douglas' policy *was in* FULL *force at his death.* From the $15,000 was deducted merely the amount which he should have paid on May 3, with lawful interest added.

NOW OBSERVE THE CONTRAST!

Mr. Douglas had fifteen thousand dollars additional insurance in other *so-called* non-forfeiting companies, and, *as with us*, had neglected his payments. These policies *became forfeited and of no value because the payments were not made on the day when due!* His policy in *The John Hancock Mutual would not have expired* until July 4, 1871.

We desire to make the advantages of the John Hancock so clear that any one contemplating *insurance upon his life* will avail himself of them. The wisest man has little knowledge of the changes which await him. He who feels the least need to-day of the non-forfeiture provision may be the most aided by it at some future time. *It imposes no extra cost.* Therefore, what can justify your neglect of it? In addition to this provision in our charter our conditions are liberal, rates low, plans popular, and responsibility undoubted. A careful investigation will convince an unbiased judgment that *there is nothing desirable in life insurance* which may not be secured in the JOHN HANCOCK.

Those desiring reliable information on this important subject may obtain the same upon applying (either in person or by letter) to the subscribers,

COLE & STROUD,
GENERAL AGENTS AND ATTORNEYS,
Nos. 150 and 152 S. FOURTH St., Philadelphia.
AGENTS AND SOLICITORS

will at once perceive the advantages of associating with this Company.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

THE
NEW YORK WATCH COMPANY'S
WATCHES,

Factory, Springfield, Mass.

In presenting their Watches to the American public, we do so with the knowledge that in point of finish and time-keeping qualities they are superior for the price to any Watch made in this country.

For sale by

ALEX. R. HARPER,
Successor to John M. Harper,
No. 308 CHESNUT STREET,
SECOND STORY, 2 2 2mrp*
Salesroom of the American Watch.

Established in 1854.

WATCHES.

EVERGOING
STEM-WINDERS,
KEY-WINDERS,
QUARTER SECONDS,
MINUTE REPEATERS,
ETC. ETC. ETC.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
608 CHESNUT STREET,
2 1 PHILADELPHIA.

HENRY HARPER & CO.,
No. 520 ARCH Street,

ARE SELLING AT COST, PREVIOUS TO REMOVING TO NO. 722 CHESNUT STREET,

FINE WATCHES,
OPERA AND LEONTINE CHAINS,
DIAMOND RINGS,
JEWELRY,
2 8 wsmrp 6t FANCY SILVERWARE,
AND SILVER-PLATED WARE.

H. S. TARR & SON'S

MANUFACTORY OF

Carved and Ornamental Marble Work,

GREEN Street, above Seventh,

1 30 3m PHILADELPHIA.

GLOVES.

100 DOZEN
Cents' Kid Gloves,
Of our own Importation.

WHITE Opera or Party Colors, and Street Colors, at $1 50 per pair.
100 dozen Ladies' Opera Kid Gloves, $1 00.
150 dozen Ladies' White Kid Gloves, $1 and $1 25.
Soiled Kid Gloves, 75 cents.
100 dozen Ladies' Full Regular-made Hose, double heels, at 25 cents.
119 dozen Gents' English Full Regular-made Half Hose, orange top, only 25 cents.
New Hamburg Edgings and Insertings.
Shirt Fronts of our own make.
Winter Gloves and Underwear closing out at about half-price

AT THE
GREAT KID GLOVE EMPORIUM
OF
A. & J. B. BARTHOLOMEW,
2 4 stuthtf No. 23 North EIGHTH Street,

FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

OVER FIVE MILLIONS ($5,000,000) OF DOLLARS WORTH OF PROPERTY IN THE UNITED STATES HAS ACTUALLY BEEN SAVED BY THE EXTINGUISHER

Within the past three years; while in Philadelphia alone twenty-five fires, endangering property to the extent of HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS, have been extinguished during the past year by the same means. Our Machine is the IMPROVED CARBONIC ACID GAS FIRE EXTINGUISHER, and is indorsed and used by M. Baird & Co., Henry Disston & Son, Benjamin Bullock's Sons, Morris, Tasker & Co., Alan Wood & Co., Lacey & Phillips, Bromley Brothers, S. J. Solms, Charles Eneu, Johnson & Co., Rimby & Madeira, Francis Perot & Sons, George W. Childs, Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Philadelphia and Boston Steamship Company, Philadelphia and Southern Steamship Company, and many other of our leading business men and corporations.

CAUTION.—All parties in this community are warned against buying or selling "Extinguishers" except those purchased from us or our agents, under penalty of immediate prosecution for infringement.

Our prices have been reduced, and the Machine is now within the reach of every property holder.

N. B.—One style made specially for private residences.

Union Fire Extinguisher Company
OFFICE, 1 28 stutfrp
No. 118 MARKET STREET.

OUR RELIGIOUS COLUMN.

JESUS, I COME!

Jesus, I come—I come to-night;
Restore to me my blinded sight,
And in my soul, let "there be light!"
Jesus, to Thee I come!

Jesus, I come—I cannot stay
From Thee another precious day;
I would Thy word this night obey—
Jesus, to Thee I come!

Jesus, I come—"just as I am,"
To Thee, the holy, spotless Lamb;
Thou wilt receive me as I am—
Jesus, to Thee I come!

Jesus, I come—I dare not stay—
I dare not linger by the way,
For now is near the Judgment-day!
Jesus, to Thee I come!

Jesus, I come—I bring my all,
In answer to Thy gracious call,
And at Thy throne of mercy fall—
Jesus, to Thee I come!

Jesus, I come—I come to Thee,
For only Thou cans't make me free,
Cans't give me life, and light to see—
Jesus, to Thee I come!

PREACHING CHRIST CRUCIFIED.

Those who are looking for the coming of the Lord, and expecting Him to set up on earth the Kingdom of Heaven—that kingdom for which He has taught us to pray, and say, "Thy kingdom *come;* Thy will be done *on earth*, as it is in Heaven"—are very commonly *reproached* with being visionary, and neglecting the "practical" duties of Christianity.

We have often heard this insinuated, and the preaching of "Christ crucified" held up by way of foil and contrast; as much as to say, "At best, even if 'your views' are correct, you are forever holding up non-essentials; we preach essentials—the very marrow of the Gospel—Christ crucified." In fact, they preach only a *half* Gospel. Howbeit, they mean not so, neither doth their heart think so.

A half gospel, we say. For why should the blood be shed and the inheritance be left? But the Word of God declares that the *whole creation* groaneth and travaileth together in pain unt l now, waiting for the adoption, which is the redemption of the body. And how *ashamed* will many be, at His appearing, that with the record of His will continually before them, they did not even understand what the kingdom of our Lord and His Messiah is!

Not many years ago a company of ministers, assembled in fraternal conference, agreed that each one should state the substance of his public teachings. One of them arose and said:—"I preach Christ and Him crucified." Whereupon nearly all the rest, one after the other, rose and repeated:—"I preach Christ and Him crucified." Was it really as they said? It may well be doubted. They love Christ with all their hearts. But do they preach *Christ?*

Christ means *Messiah*. And Messiah means *The Anointed One*, THE KING. Do they recognize Him as King, except as swaying the inward affections of His people? Do they expect him to set up an outward and real kingdom on earth? In the Epistles He is everywhere spoken of as Jesus Christ, or Christ Jesus. Sometimes one and sometimes the other. Jesus signifies *Saviour*. Christ signifies King. It is not an accident that the Scriptures speak of Him as Christ Jesus, and as Jesus Christ. Jesus King. King Jesus. And no one can be said to preach Christ fully who does not preach His coming and kingdom.—*Prophetic Times.*

SUMMARY OF CHURCH NEWS.

PRESBYTERIAN.

—During a meeting in the Shelbyville Church, Tennessee, there were about ninety professions, and there have been about seventy additions to the Presbyterian Church.

—A new church has just been organized at Madison Station, Tennessee, with twenty-four members, and a good prospect for additional members.

—On the second Sabbath in January fifteen members were added to the communion of the Alabama Street Church, Memphis, Tennessee (Rev. Dr. Stedman's), on profession of their faith. The congregation has grown to such an extent that the erection of a new house of worship has become necessary, notwithstanding it is only a year since the present building was enlarged.

—Snice the 1st of January there has been an addition of fifty-one members to the First Presbyterian Church of St. Joseph, Missouri (Rev J. G. Fackler's), nearly all of them on examination.

—The Boston church of which the Rev. Dr. Blaikie is pastor is before a committee of the State Legislature, hoping to recover its title to the old Federal street estate, which it held before the Unitarian schism took place.

—Rev. J. R. Dodds, D. D., a devoted missionary of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, died at Aleppo, Syria, in December last. He had a thorough knowledge of the Arabic language, and gave promise of great usefulness.

—On the 8th of January the first Protestant church ever built on Roman soil was opened, under the auspices of the Free Church of Scotland.

CONGREGATIONAL.

—The church in Macon, Missouri, organized five years since with ten members, now numbers forty-six; and within that time, though beginning with almost no resources, has raised over $10,000 for pastoral support and their meeting-house.

—The annual catalogue of Andover Seminary, just issued, shows a total of eighty-eight students, nine of them in the special course.

—The Baltimore Congregational Church has now about one hundred members. It still worships in the convenient and spacious stone chapel built on the rear of its fine lot.

—The Rev. Dr. Eleazer T. Fitch, for a long time Professor of Divinity in Yale College, and pastor of the College church, died at his residence in New Haven lately, in the eighty-first year of his age.

—From the *Congregational Quarterly* for January, 1871, we learn that the Congregationalists have in the United States 3121 churches, 3194 ministers, 306,518 members, and 361,465 pupils in Sunday-schools. The benevolent contributions reported by the churches amount to $954,555·76. The gain in churches during the past year is 78; in ministers, 30; in members, 6156; in Sunday-schools, 4963. The infant baptisms were 5134, against 5022 of the preceding year. There are 651 vacant churches, and 928 ministers without charge.

EPISCOPAL.

—The rector of Trinity (Episcopal) Church, Princeton, N. J., has just had presented to him, for use in the church, a magnificent brass eagle lectern, an exact pattern of the one now in use in Derry Cathedral, Ireland—the gift of a wealthy lady of his congregation. It was made by Cox & Sons, London, at a cost of £100. There are not more than five or six of these brass lecterns in the whole country.

—The Lord Chancellor is said to be preparing a new scheme for the formation of the Judicial Committee of Privy Council which for years has given so much trouble to the High Church party. It was never intended by its author, Lord Brougham, to become the final court of appeal in cases of heresy or breach of ecclesiastical discipline; but having tumbled, by a series of accidents, into that position, the inevitable English difficulty, that of reforming or removing what is once established, is sorely felt.

METHODIST.

—Five years ago the Methodist Church had no church congregation or membership in Sweden. Now there are twenty-one missionary workers, with a lay membership of over two thousand, and rapidly increasing. The progress of the work there is of the most gratifying character, and the future is full of promise.

—By a recent decision of the New York Court of Appeals, Allegheny College, Pa. (Methodist), is to receive from $150,000 to $200,000 from the estate of the late Judge Chamberlain.

—The New York Eastern Conference are intending to locate a seminary for both sexes at Stamford, Ct. The brothers Hoyt have given $50,000. Other parties have made it up to $75,000. Sixteen acres of land are given. It is intended to begin as soon as $200,000 are raised.

—The financial exhibit of the Book Concern, New York, as shown by the books at the close of the fiscal year 1870, and presented by the agents at the late meeting of the Book Committee, states that the total assets, East and West, are estimated at $2,701,525·56; that the net capital, over all liabilities, is $1,490,324·56; that the net earnings for 1870 were $75,287·72; and that, after paying the Bishops' salaries and other expenses ordered by the General Conference, amounting to $39,741·56, there is left the sum of $35,845·56 to be added to the increase of capital.

BAPTIST.

—On the 5th inst., the Rev. Charles Raymond, a graduate of Queen's College, London, was baptized by the Rev. A. J. Hay, at York, Pa. Mr. Raymond was formerly a Presbyterian.

—In Brooklyn, L. I., during the last five years, Baptists have advanced from the fourth to the second rank among its evangelical churches.

—In 1824 there were in the State of Massachusetts 139 Baptist churches, with a membership of 12,743; there are now 266 churches, or about twice as many as at the former date, and 40,421 members, or between three and four times as many. At the first date the average membership was about 91; it is now about 152.

—According to the English *Baptist Hand-Book* for 1871, there are at present 2568 Baptist churches in Great Britain and Ireland, with 233,675 members, showing a decrease of membership of more than 3810. England has 1910 churches; Wales, 511; Scotland, 110; Ireland, 37. In all there are 1990 Baptist ministers; and of these not less than 436 are with a charge. There are 3093 chapels and 307,159 Sunday-school scholars. Germany has 72 churches and 13,509 members; Sweden, 207 churches and 8120 members; Australasia, 133 churches and 4321 members; Canada, 322 churches and 17,042 members; the United States, 12,011 churches and 1,121,988 members. The total number of Baptist churches throughout the world is 15,879, and of members 1,382,024.

—The *Watchman and Reflector* has the following interesting remarks on the Baptist denomination in Rhode Island:—"Two and a third centuries have elapsed since the foundation of the first churches in the State. The present number of regular or associate Baptist churches is sixty, embracing nearly 16,000 communicants. Of these churches, three were constituted in the seventeenth century, ten in the eighteenth, and forty-seven in the seventy years of the nineteenth century which have already passed. Probably there are half as many of the smaller bodies of Baptists taken together, namely, Sabbatarians, Free-Will, and Six-Principle Baptists, making an aggregate of between ninety and one hundred churches, and 15,000 communicants. Allowing the proportion of adherents to communicants as four to one, we have a total of 75,000 attendants at Baptist places of worship, or more than one-fourth of the whole population of the State."

MORAVIAN.

—For several years the Moravians have sustained a mission in Bohemia and Moravia, the ancient seat of the Brethren. As a result of these missionary labors, in October last, at Pottenstein, in the eastern section of Bohemia, in the very midst of that classic ground where the *Unitas Fratrum* was founded, four hundred and fourteen years ago, twenty-one persons were received as members of the Moravian Church. The congregation will as soon as possible receive a Moravian pastor, who will be supported in part by contributions from the provinces of the Church in Germany, Great Britain, and America.

—A writer in the *Moravian* says:—"When the time arrives when the laity of our Church awake and take part in some of our public exercises, we may consider it as the dawn of a brighter day, that Zion's favored time has come."

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

—Contrary to reports previously received, the Prussian Government has declared that Roman Catholic bishops have no right to remove and deprive of their salaries those Roman Catholic professors of theology who repudiate the doctrine of infallibility. The bishops will, however, carry their point of suppressing the lectures of these professors, because no student who expects to be ordained will dare to hear lectures in violation of the prohibition of the bishops.

—Father Hyacinthe has recently addressed a fervid appeal to the Catholic bishops; "in presence of the woes of his country and his Church." Referring to the Œcumenical Council he says:—"Bishops, respectable by reason of their number, and by their eminence in learning and in character, openly and repeatedly complained of all manner of restrictions put upon their liberty, and finally refused to take part in the vote." "If this be so," he continues, "we are still free to say, openly, loyally, that we do not accept the late encyclicals and the Syllabus, * * the result of which, if they were to be taken in earnest, would be to produce a settled radical incompatibility between the duties of a faithful Catholic and those of an impartial scholar and a free citizen." With impassioned fervor, the writer entreats the bishops to look "upon the bride of Jesus Christ, the Holy Church, pierced like him with five wounds." The appeal is not likely to be heeded by a single bishop. Then we learn from England that Bishop Clifford, formerly the most outspoken of the opponents of infallibility, has issued a pastoral letter enjoining obedience to the decree of the council.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

Monday Evening, February 20,
Subject—Street Life in Europe.

JAMES E. MURDOCH.

Thursday Evening, February 23,
Subject—An Actor's Views and Impressions of the Character of "Hamlet," illustrated by remarks and readings.

MISS LILLIAN S. EDGARTON, Feb. 27.
REV. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., March 2.
DANIEL DOUGHERTY, Esq., March 13.
JOSH BILLINGS, March 16.
A. MINER GRISWOLD (The Fat Contributor), March 20.
GENERAL KILPATRICK, March 23.
MRS. CADY STANTON, March 27.
MENDELSSOHN QUINTETTE CLUB, March 30.

Admission, 50 cents. Reserved Seats, 25 cents extra. Tickets to any of the Single Lectures for sale at Gould & Fischer's Piano Rooms, No. 923 CHESNUT Street. [2 16 tfrp

Ticket Office open daily from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL, No. 1116 CUTHBERT Street.

The attending Managers for February are:—
W. Hobart Brown, No. 2038 Wallace street.
John Carrow, No. 1502 Spruce street.
C. G. Rane, M. D., No. 121 N. Tenth street.
John C. Morgan, M. D., No. 1700 Chesnut street.
The attending Physicians are Drs. Rane, Morgan, and Martin.
The attending Surgeon is Malcolm Macfarlan, M. D.
The resident Physician is Dr. Baethig.
The attending Physicians and Surgeon attend daily at the Hospital.
Applications for admission are received by the attending Managers on Wednesdays at 5 P. M. at the Hospital.
Persons seriously injured by accident are always admitted, if brought to the Hospital immediately thereafter.
Contributions in money received by the Treasurer, J. W. Sexton, Esq., of Jay Cooke & Co.
Contributions of Food, Clothing, Bedding, etc., received at the Hospital. 2 6mscot

GRAND CONCERT AND MILITARY ENTERTAINMENT,
under the auspices of the
EIGHTH REGIMENT, N. G. OF PA.,
Colonel Robert Gray,
AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 18, 1871.
Comprising the popular Irma Glee, Batchelor Troupe, and McClurg's Military Band.
Also, Grand Review and Dress Parade of the entire Regiment upon the Stage.
Tickets, 50 cents. Reserved Seats, 75 cents.
Family Circle, 25 cents.
For sale at North's Music Store, No. 1026 Chesnut street. [2 17 2t
Doors open at 7:30. Performances commence at 8.

H. M. DALY'S WHISKY WAREROOMS, Nos. 222 S. FRONT Street and 139 DOCK St.
IMMENSE STOCK OF THE BEST BRANDS IN ORIGINAL BARRELS.
Among which may be found the celebrated "GOLDEN WEDDING," Bourbon of ancient date; Wheat and Rye Whiskies, all pure from manufacturers (in original packages), including those well-known distillers,
THOMAS MOORE & SON,
JOSEPH S. FINCH & CO., and
THOMAS MOORE.
The attention of the trade is requested to test these Whiskies, at market rates. 2 48mw5

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1, 1871.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this company will be held on TUESDAY, the 21st day of February, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., at CONCERT HALL, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.
The Annual Election for Directors will be held on MONDAY, the 6th day of March, 1871, at the office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.
JOSEPH LESLEY,
2 11 17t Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 13, 1871.
The Board of Managers have declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, payable, clear of tax, at the Office of this Company, No. 12 Philadelphia Exchange, on and after the 13th of March next. The transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst., and remain closed until the 14th of March.
A. E. DOUGHERTY,
2 13 m 5t Treasurer.

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 2, 1871.
The premium on Gold Interest on City Loans of July, 1870, will be paid in currency on and after February 6, 1871.
JOSEPH F. MARCER,
2 2 City Treasurer.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER
Will deliver his new and popular lecture,
HAPPINESS,
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 21, 1871,
Under the auspices of the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
Tickets, 50c.; Family Circle, 25c.; Reserved seats, 25c. extra. For sale at F. A. North & Co.'s, No. 1026 Chesnut street. 2 17 4t

DALZELL PETROLEUM COMPANY, Office No. 218½ WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 14, 1871.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. (being Ten Cents per share) on the capital stock of the company, payable, clear of State taxes, on the 1st of March, proximo. The Transfer Books will be closed from February 22 to March 2.
M. B. KELLY,
2 15 12t* Treasurer.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the CONNELLSVILLE AND SOUTHERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILWAY COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street, on WEDNESDAY, March 1, at 12 o'clock M., when an election will be held for a President and twelve Directors to serve the ensuing year. CHARLES WESTON,
Secretary.
Philadelphia, Feb. 15, 1871. 2 15 w8t*

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, FEBRUARY 24, GOUGH'S GREAT LECTURE. Admission 50 cents; Reserved Seats, 75 cents.
The sale of tickets for reserved seats will begin on MONDAY, the 20th, at the Bookstore of J. C. Garrigues & Co., No. 606 Arch street, or of F. A. North & Co., No. 1026 Chesnut street. 2 16 thstu

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
COMPANY'S BUILDING, No. 400 WALNUT STREET, January 2, 1871.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company for the last six months, payable on demand, free of all taxes. ALEX. W. WISTER,
1 2tf Secretary.

INSTEAD OF USING COMMON TOILET Soap at this season of the year, use "Wright's Alcenated Glycerine Tablet of Solidified Glycerine." It softens the skin, prevents redness and chapping by cold, and beautifies the complexion.
For sale by Druggists generally.
R. & G. A. WRIGHT,
1 6 fmw26t No. 624 CHESNUT St., Philad'a.

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA
Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.
D. T. GAGE,
5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUME!—AS A rule, the perfumes now in use have no permanency. An hour or two after their use there is no trace of perfume left. How different is the result succeeding the use of MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER! Days after its application the handkerchief exhales a most delightful, delicate, and agreeable fragrance. 2 1 tuths6

DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 914 WALNUT St., formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to extracting teeth without pain, with fresh nitrous oxide gas. 11 17s

DISPENSARY FOR SKIN DISEASES, NO. 216 S. ELEVENTH Street.
Patients treated gratuitously at this institution daily at 11 o'clock. 1 14

SPECIAL NOTICES.

REDEMPTION OF CIVIL BONDS OF 1860.
STATE OF CALIFORNIA, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, SACRAMENTO, February 1, 1871.
Whereas, There is on this day in the State Treasury the sum of twenty-eight thousand ($28,000) dollars which, under the provisions of an act of the Legislature of said State entitled "An act to provide for the paying certain equitable claims against the State of California, and to contract a funded debt for that purpose," approved April 30, 1860, is set apart for the redemption of Civil Bonds of said State, issued under the provisions of said act, notice is hereby given that
SEALED PROPOSALS
for the surrender of said Bonds will be received at this Department for the amount above specified until the
10TH DAY OF APRIL, 1871,
at 11 o'clock A. M.
No bid will be entertained at more than par value, and a responsible guarantee must accompany each proposal, which must be indorsed "Sealed Proposals for the surrender of Civil Bonds of 1860."
Said bonds will be redeemed and interest paid in gold and silver coin of the United States, and must be surrendered within ten days after the acceptance of the proposal for their redemption.
A. F. CORONEL,
2 14tuths t4 10 State Treasurer.

REDEMPTION OF STATE BONDS.
STATE OF CALIFORNIA, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, SACRAMENTO, Feb. 1, 1871.
Whereas, there is on this day in the State Treasury the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand ($250,000) dollars, which, under the provisions of an act of the Legislature of said State, entitled "An Act to provide for paying certain equitable claims against the State of California, and to contract a funded debt for that purpose," approved April 28, 1867; and also under the provisions of an act amendatory of said act, approved April 27, 1860, is set apart for the redemption of Civil Bonds of said State, issued under the provisions of said first mentioned act, notice is hereby given that
SEALED PROPOSALS
for the surrender of said Bonds will be received at this Department for the amount above specified, until the
10TH DAY OF APRIL, A. D. 1871,
at 11 o'clock A. M.
No bids will be entertained at more than par value, and a responsible guarantee must accompany each proposal, which must be marked "Sealed Proposals for the Redemption of Civil Bonds of 1857."
Said bonds must be surrendered within ten days after the acceptance of the proposals for their redemption. A. F. CORONEL,
2 14 tuths t 4 10 State Treasurer.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY.
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, ILL., February 8, 1871.
The stockholders of the CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY are hereby notified that a cash dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, has this day been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock of this Company, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable at the office of the Company's agents, Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 12 Pine street, in the city of New York, on the 6th day of March next, to holders who are registered as such at the close of business hours on the 16th inst., at which time the transfer-books will be closed, and reopened for transfer on the 7th day of March next.
2 15t3 7 W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY.
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 8, 1811.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the election of directors and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1871, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
The transfer books will be closed from the evening of February 18 until March 2.
GEORGE H. RUSSELL,
2 9 5w Secretary.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CORPORATORS OF THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL COMPANY, held on MONDAY, January 9, 1871, the following named gentlemen were elected Managers for the ensuing year:—
JOHN RICE,
JOSEPH B. MYERS,
DANIEL HADDOCK, JR.,
JAMES H. ORNE,
JOHN C. HUNTER.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Managers JOHN RICE was unanimously re-elected President, and J. SERGEANT PRICE Secretary and Treasurer. J. SERGEANT PRICE,
1 21 stuth1m Secretary.

OLIVER AMES, PRESIDENT.
JOHN DUFF, Vice-President.
JOHN M. S. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.
E. H. ROLLINS, Secretary.
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, SEARS' BUILDING (POST-OFFICE BOX No. 3377.) BOSTON, Feb. 4, 1871.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the office of the company in BOSTON, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of March, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., to elect officers for the ensuing year.
OLIVER AMES,
2 14 t3-8 President Union Pacific Railroad Co.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, ST. JOSEPH and Denver City Railroad Company.
ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Jan. 23, 1871.
The interest and coupons due Feb. 15, 1871, on the first mortgage eight per cent. (8 per cent.) gold bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the city of New York, upon presentation and application, on and after that date, free of Government tax.
2 7 26t† THOMAS E. TOOTLE, Treasurer.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS SPLENdid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—no disappointment—no ridiculous tints—"*Does not contain Lead nor any Vitalic Poison to injure it; Hair or System.*" Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown.
Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 14 27 mwf3

THURSTON'S IVORY PEARL TOOTH POWDER is the best article for cleansing and preserving the teeth. For sale by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. 11 26 stuthly

JOUVIN'S KID GLOVE CLEANER restores soiled gloves equal to new. For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Price 25 cents per bottle. 11 28mwf3

MILLINERY.

MRS. R. DILLON
NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,
FANCY AND MOURNING MILLINERY, CRAPE VEILS.
Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Felt, Gimp, Hair, Satin, Silk, Straw and Velvets, Hats and Bonnets, French Flowers, Hat and Bonnet Frames, Capes, Laces, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, Sashes, Ornaments and all kinds of Millinery Goods. 1 4

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

FOR
LOOKING-GLASSES,
RELIABLE AND CHEAP.
JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,
No. 816 CHESNUT STREET.

HATS AND CAPS.

WANBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-sitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 1pt

INSURANCE.

Fire, Inland, and Marine Insurance.

NORTH AMERICA INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA,
Incorporated 1794.
CAPITAL $500,000
ASSETS January 1, 1871.. $3,050,536

Receipts of Premiums, '70..... $2,096,154
Interests from Investments, 1870.. 137,050
$3,233,204
Losses paid in 1870..... $1,136,941

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on Philadelphia City Property	$334,950
United States Government Loans	325,932
Pennsylvania State Loans	169,310
Philadelphia City Loans	200,000
New Jersey and other State Loans and City Bonds	225,510
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., other Railroad Mortgage Bonds and Loans	363,245
Philadelphia Bank and other Stocks	62,486
Cash in Bank	281,048
Loans on Collateral Security	31,434
Notes receivable and Marine Premiums unsettled	438,420
Accrued Interest and Premium in course of transmission	83,201
Real estate, Office of the Company	30,000
	$3,050,536

Certificates of Insurance issued, payable in London at the Counting House of Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.
ARTHUR G. COFFIN, PRESIDENT.
CHARLES PLATT, VICE-PRESIDENT.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN,	FRANCIS R. COPE,
SAMUEL W. JONES,	EDW. H. TROTTER,
JOHN A. BROWN,	EDW. S. CLARKE,
CHARLES TAYLOR,	T. CHARLTON HENRY,
AMBROSE WHITE,	ALFRED D. JESSUP,
WILLIAM WELSH,	LOUIS C. MADEIRA,
JOHN MASON,	CHAS. W. CUSHMAN,
GEORGE L. HARRISON,	CLEMENT A. GRISCOM,
WILLIAM BROCKIE.	[1 23]

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1871.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Jan. 1, '71, $3,087,452·35

CAPITAL..... $400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS. 2,687,452·35
INCOME FOR 1871, $1,200,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1870, $272,831·70.
Losses Paid Since 1829 Nearly $6,000,000.

The Assets of the "FRANKLIN" are all invested in solid securities (over $2,750,000 in First Bonds and Mortgages), which are all interest bearing and dividend paying. The Company holds no Bills Receivable taken for Insurances effected.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary. [2 7td31
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

Union Mutual Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804.
Fire, Marine, and Inland Insurance.
Office, N. E. Cor. THIRD and WALNUT
LOSSES PAID SINCE FORMATION,
$7,000,000.
ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, JANUARY 1, 1871,
$255,397·89.
RICHARD S. SMITH, President.
JOHN MOSS, Secretary. 2 13t

People's Fire Insurance Company,
No. 514 WALNUT Street.
CHARTERED 1859.
Fire Insurance at LOWEST RATES consistent with security. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.
NO UNPAID LOSSES.
Assets December 31, 1870..... $128,851·78
CHAS. E. BONN, President.
GEO. BUSCH, JR., Secretary. 2 14t

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
John Devereux,	Daniel Haddock,
	Franklin A. Comly.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 2 3d

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Kessler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
John F. Smith,	Charles Stokes,
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Busby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD Secretary. 7 23t

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full)..... $200,000·00
CASH Assets, December 1, 1870..... $400,388·24

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Naibro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomer
John B. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary.

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.
Office S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
on Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
on Goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
on Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1870.

$300,000	United States Six Per Cent Loan (lawful money)	$333,375 00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	214,000·00
200,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from Tax)	204,162·50
164,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	168,920·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds	20,700·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds	25,250·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Ct. Loan	18,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Ct. Loan	4,200·00
12,500	Pennsylvania Railroad Company (250 Shares Stock)	15,000·00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company (100 Shares Stock)	4,300·00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company (80 Sh's Stock)	4,000·00
261,650	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	261,650·00
$1,260,150	Par. C'st, $1,264,447·34. M'k't v'l	$1,293·857·00
	Real Estate	56,000·50
	Bills Receivable for Insurances made	230,971·27
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	93,375·47
	Stock and Scrip, etc., of sundry corporations, $7960, estimated value	3,912·00
	Cash	149,911·73
		$1,820,737·97

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Joseph H. Seal,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Hugh Craig,	Spencer McIlvaine,
John D. Taylor,	Thomas P. Stotesbury,
George W. Bernadou,	John B. Semple, Pittsb'rg,
Wm. C. Houston,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
H. Frank Robinson,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 2 11m

ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE CO.
NEW YORK.
LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-Pres't and Sec'y.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.
JAMES M. LONGACRE,
MANAGER FOR PENNSYLVANIA AND DELAWARE,
Office, 302 WALNUT St., Philadelphia.
H. C. WOOD, Jr., Medical Examiner.
5 23 mwf1m REV. S. POWERS, Special Agent.

FIRE ASSOCIATION
INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1820.
OFFICE,
No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,
INSURE
BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY
From Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only)
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,761,319·07.

TRUSTEES.

William H. Hamilton,	Charles P. Bower,
John Carrow,	Jesse Lightfoot,
George L. Young,	Robert Shoemaker,
Jos. R. Lyndall,	Peter Armbruster,
Levi P. Coats,	M. H. Dickinson,
Samuel Sparhawk,	Peter Williamson,
	Joseph E. Schell.

WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM F. BUTLER, Secretary

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. P. HERRING

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPAN. FOR NEW YORK, SAILING TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS AT NOON,

are now receiving freight at winter rates, commencing December 28. All goods shipped on and after this date will be charged as agreed upon by the agents of this company.

INSURANCE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.

No bill of lading or receipt signed for less than fifty cents, and no insurance effected for less than one dollar premium.

For further particulars and rates apply at Company's office, Pier 38 East river, New York, or to

JOHN F. OHL,
PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.

N. B.—Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc. 2 8 ⅌

NATIONAL STEAMSHIP LINE.—Steam to and from NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL, AND QUEENSTOWN.

Steamers sail WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY.

Cabin, $75 and $85; Steerage, $28. Excursion tickets, good for one year, liberally reduced. Persons sending for their friends can obtain tickets (Steerage) for $32. Tickets to and from Londonderry and Glasgow by this favorite route at the same low currency rates.

Passengers booked to and from London, Paris, Hamburg, Havre, Bremen, etc., at lowest rates.

NOTE.—The magnificent Ocean Steamships of this line are among the largest in the world, and are celebrated for speed, safety, and comfort. Owing to reduction, rates are now $15 in Cabin and $2 in steerage cheaper than other first-class lines.

For passage, or bank drafts for any amount, payable at sight in all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, and in principal cities of Norway, Sweden, Denmark, France, Germany, and Italy, apply to

WALLER & CO., Agents,
1 16 *No. 204 WALNUT St., just above Second.*

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.

The HERCULES will sail for New Orleans, via Havana, on Wednesday, March 1, at 8 A. M.

The YAZOO will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on ——, February —.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to MOBILE, GALVESTON, INDIANOLA, ROCKPORT, LAVACCA, and BRAZOS, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red river freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.

The WYOMING will sail for Savannah on Saturday, February 18, at 8 A. M.

The TONAWANDA will sail from Savannah on Saturday, February 18.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.

The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Friday, Feoruary 24, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Saturday, March 4.

Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.

Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington at as low rates as by any other route.

Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
6 1⅌ No. 130 S. THIRD Street.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES.

Steamers leave every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

RETURNING, leave RICHMOND THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK SATURDAYS.

No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

State Room accommodations for passengers.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 1 11⅌

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA AND THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS,
AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAMSHIPS
SAN SALVADOR, Captain Nickerson, from Pier No. 8 North River.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

MONTGOMERY, Captain Faircloth, from Pier No. 13 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West street.

LEO, Captain Dearborn, from Pier No. 16 East River.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South street.

GENERAL BARNES, Captain Mallory, from Pier No. 36 North River.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty street.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line. [1 6⅌
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

WHITE STAR LINE

OCEANIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S LINE OF NEW STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK, IRELAND.

The company's fleet comprises the following magnificent full-powered ocean steamships, the six largest in the world:—

OCEANIC, Captain Murray. ARCTIC.
ATLANTIC, Captain Thompson. BALTIC.
PACIFIC, Captain Perry. ADRIATIC.

These new vessels have been designed specially for the transatlantic trade, and combine speed, safety, and comfort.

Passenger accommodations unrivalled.

Parties sending for their friends in the old country can now obtain prepaid tickets.

Steerage, $32, currency.

Other rates as low as any first-class line.

For further particulars apply to ISMAY, IMRIE & CO., No. 10 WATER Street, Liverpool, and No. 7 EAST INDIA Avenue, LEADENHALL Street, London; or at the company's offices, No. 19 BROADWAY, New York.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.
1 5⅌

FOR NEW YORK VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL,

EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of the Line will commence loading on the 8th inst., leaving Daily as usual.

THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York North, East, or West, free of commission.

Freights received at low rates.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 1 20

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, GEORGETOWN, AND WASHINGTON, D. C., VIA CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL,

with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1⅌

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL. UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

MERRIMACK, Captain Wier.
SOUTH AMERICA, Captain E. L. Tinklepaugh.
NORTH AMERICA, Captain G. B. Slocum.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
12 10† No. 5 Bowling-green, New York.

OUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Lecoultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at

P. MADEIRA'S,
No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

J. T. EASTON. M'MAHON.
EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York,
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia,
No. 45 W. PRATT STREET, Baltimore.

We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-si inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of Washington, Saturday, Feb. 18, at 2 P. M.
City of Limerick, via Halifax, Tuesday, Feb. 21, at 1 P. M.
City of Paris, Saturday, Feb. 25, at 10 A. M.
City of London, Saturday, March 4, at 2 P. M.

and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By Mail Steamer Sailing every Saturday.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	85
To Halifax	20	To Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the company's office,

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.

INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1871.

Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

No bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

State Room accommodations for passengers.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1⅌

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS Sail every Saturday and alternate Wednesday to and from Glasgow and Derry.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably, and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
ANGLIA,	IOWA,
AUSTRALIA,	TYRIAN,
BRITANNIA,	BRITANNIA,
INDIA,	IOWA,
COLUMBIA,	TYRIAN,
EUROPA.	BRITANNIA.

From Pier 20 North river, New York, at noon.

Rates of Passage, Payable in Currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry:—

First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets (good for twelve months), securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $35; steerage, $28.
Certificates, at reduced rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the company's offices to

HENDERSON BROTHERS,
12 27† No. 7 BOWLING GREEN.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.
SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES,
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.

The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 6th of March.

Through in twenty-four hours.

Goods forwarded to any point free of commission.

Freight taken on accommodating terms.

Apply to

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
6⅌ No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR NEW YORK via Delaware and Raritan Canal.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual.

THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, or West, free of commission.

Freights received at low rates.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 4⅌

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOW-BOAT COMPANY.

Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
CAPTAIN JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
OFFICE, No. 12 South WHARVES,
1 21⅌ PHILADELPHIA.

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
Office, No. 12 South Wharves Philadelphia. 6 11⅌

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD

Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

Until further notice trains will Leave and Arrive as follows:—

TRAINS LEAVE.	A. M.	TRAINS ARRIVE.	A. M.
Read'g & Allent'n Way	7:30	Pottstown Accom.	9:15
Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	8:15	Read'g & Pottsv'e Ac.	10:30
Phila. & Potts'e Way Train	12:30		P. M.
	P. M.	Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	1:00
Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	3:30	Phila. & Pottsv'e W. Train	4:30
Pottstown Accommo.	4:00	Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	7:00
Read'g & Pottsv'e Ac.	4:45	Harrisbg, Pottsville, and Allentown Ac.	9:10
ON SUNDAYS.	A. M.	ON SUNDAYS.	A. M.
To Reading	8:00	From Pottsville	12 35
	P. M.		P. M.
To Pottsville	3:15	From Reading	7:25

The Sunday trains connect with similar trains on the Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.

For Downingtown and points on Chester Valley Railroad, take 7:30 a. m., 12:30 noon, and 4 p. m.

For Schwenksville and points on Perkiomen Railroad, take 7:30 a. m. 12:30 noon, and 4 p. m.

For Mt. Pleasant and points on Colebrookdale Railroad take 7:30 a. m. and 4:00 p. m.

N. Y. EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND WEST. Trains leave New York at 9:00 a. m. and 5:00 p. m., passing Reading at 1:55 and 10:05 p. m., connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central trains for Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Williamsport, etc.

Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

Trains for New York leave Harrisburg at 3:10, 8:10, and 11:45 a. m., and 2:50 p. m.

Additional train leaves New York for Harrisburg at 12 o'clock noon.

For particulars see Guide Books, which can be obtained at No. 811 Chesnut street, and at all stations, without charge.

Season, School, Mileage, and Commutation Tickets at reduced rates to be had of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

STREET CARS.—The Thirteenth and Fifteenth, and Race and Vine streets, connecting with other lines run close to the Depot.

Baggage collected and delivered by Dungan's Baggage Express. Orders left at Depot, or at No. 225 S. Fourth street.

GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN BRANCH. Depot, Ninth and Green.

Trains leave for Germantown at 6, 7, 8, 8½, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M.; 1, 2, 2:30, 3:15, 3:45, 4:05, 4:30, 5:05, 5:45, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 9, 10:05, 11, 12 p. m. Leave Germantown, 6, 6:55, 7:30, 8, 8:30, 9, 9½, 10, 11, 12 a. M.; 1, 2, 3, 3:50, 4, 4:45, 5, 5:30, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 9, 18, 11 p. m. The 8:30 and 9:30 down trains, 2:30, 3:45, and 5:45 up trains, will not stop on the Germantown branch. On Sundays, leave at 9:15 a. m.; 2, 4:05, 7, 10:45 p. m. Leave Germantown, 8:15 a. m.; 1, 3, 6, 9:45 p. m.

Passengers taking the 6:55, 9 a. m., and 6:30 p. m. trains from Germantown, will make close connection with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.—Leave at 6, 8, 10, 12 a. m.; 2:30, 3:45, 5:45, 7, 9 and 11 p. m. Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:10, 8, 9:10, 11:40 a. m.; 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, 10:40 p. m. On Sundays, leave 9:15 a. m.; 2 and 7 p. m. Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:50 a. m.; 12:40, 5:40, 9:25 p. m.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.—Leave at 6, 7:30, 9, 11:05 a. m.; 1:30, 3, 4, 5, 5:30, 6:15, 8:05, 10, 11:45 p. m. Leave Norristown at 5:30, 6:25, 7, 7:45, 8:50, 11 a. m.; 1:30, 3, 4:30, 6:15, 8, 9:30 p. m. On Sundays, leave at 9 a. m.; 2:30, 4, 7:30 p. m. Leave Norristown at 7 a. m.; 1, 5:30, 9 p. m.

FOR MANAYUNK.—Leave at 6, 7:30, 9, 11:05 a. m.; 1:30, 3, 4, 5, 5:30, 6:15, 8:05, 10, 11:45 p. m. Leave Manayunk at 6, 6:55, 7:30, 8:10, 9:20, 11:30 a. m.; 2, 3:30, 5, 6:45, 8:30, 10 p. m. On Sundays, leave at 9 a. m.; 1:30, 4, 7:30 p. m. Leave Manayunk at 7:30 a. m.; 1:30, 6:15, 9:30 p. m.

FOR PLYMOUTH.—Leave at 6 a. m. and 5 p. m. Leave Plymouth at 6:20 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.

The 7:45 a. m. train from Norristown will not stop at Magee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schurr's Lane.

Passengers taking the 7:12, 9:05 a. m., and 6:30 p. m. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

The 8:30 a. m., 12:30 and 5 p. m. trains from New York stop at Intersection Station. 11

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 7 A. M., Mail and Accommodation, via Camden and Amboy, and at 3:30 P. M., Accommodation, via Camden and Jersey City.

At 2 and 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 7 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Freehold and Farmingdale.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, and 6 P. M. for Trenton.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 5, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Edgewater, Beverly, Delanco, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 11:30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

At 7:30 and 9:45 A. M., 1:20, 3:10, 5:30, 6:45 and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, and at 11:30 P. M., Line, via Jersey City.

At 7:30 and 9:45 A. M., 1:20, 3:10, 5:30, 6:45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9:45 A. M. 1:20, 6:45 and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

Sunday Lines leave at 9:45 A. M., 6:45 P. M., and 12 night.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 9:30 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7:30 and 9:30 A. M., 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 A. M., 12:30, 5:15, and 7:30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2:30, 5:15, 6, and 7:30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

VIA BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Rochester, Syracuse, Great Bend, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.

At 6 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE), VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

At 11 A. M. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places.

VIA CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD.

At 6:45 and 11 A. M., 1, 2:30, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11:30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 6:45 A. M., 2:30 and 5:30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 6:45 and 11 A. M., 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 6:45 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

Dec. 12, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
ON AND AFTER MONDAY, October 17, 1870, Trains will leave and arrive at the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA

For West Chester at 7:45 and 11:20 A. M., 2:30, 6:15, and 11:20 P. M. Stops at all stations.

For West Chester at 4:40 P. M. This train stops only at stations between Media and West Chester (Greenwood excepted).

For B. C. Junction at 4:10 P. M. Stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA

From West Chester at 6:30 and 10:45 A. M., 1:55, 4:55, and 6:55 P. M. Stops at all stations.

From West Chester at 7:55 A. M. This train stops only at stations between West Chester and Media (Greenwood excepted).

From B. C. Junction at 8:40 A. M. Stops at all stations.

ON SUNDAY—Leave Philadelphia at 8:30 A. M. and 2 P. M. Leave West Chester at 7:55 A. M. and 4 P. M.

10 14 W. C. WHEELER, Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT, COMMENCING MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1870.

Trains will leave Philadelphia as follows:—From foot of Market street (upper ferry):

8:15 A. M. Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, Vineland, Millville, and way stations.

11:45 A. M. Woodbury Accommodation.

3:15 P. M., Passenger for Cape May, Millville, and way stations below Glassboro.

3:30 P. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and way stations.

5:30 P. M., Accommodation for Woodbury, Glassboro, Clayton, and intermediate stations.

Freight Train leaves Camden daily, at 12 M.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, JANUARY 1, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Pittsburg Express	12:11 A. M.
Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9:40 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10:10 A. M. & 1:10 and 7:10 P. M.	
Fast Line	12:40 P. M.
Erie Express	12:40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	9:50 P. M.
Pacific Express	10:10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 4	11:10 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 10:10 P. M.

Cincinnati and Pacific Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9:40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6:40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7:40 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 6:30 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8:10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 4:50 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6:20.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

Cincinnati Express	8:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7:00 A. M.
Erie Mail	7:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8:20 A. M. & 3:53 & 6:40 P. M.	
Parkesburg Train	9:00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	9:50 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:20 P. M.
Erie Express	5:45 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	6:45 P. M.
Pacific Express	3:25 P. M.
Southern Express	5:45 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:40 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 4	10:50 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent.
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.

COMMENCING MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 11:45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11:45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6:45 and 8:10 A. M., 2:00, 4:00, and 7:15 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7:15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:45 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 9:35 A. M., Express; 2:35 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—The trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.		
MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia	9:40 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	7:25 A. M.
"	arrives at Erie	7:40 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia	12:20 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	8:50 P. M.
"	arrives at Erie	7:40 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	9:30 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	6:35 P. M.
"	arrives at Lock Haven	7:50 P. M.
EASTWARD.		
MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie	9:00 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	10:05 P. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	6:20 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie	9:00 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	8:25 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	5:30 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Lock Haven	8:15 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	9:25 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	5:30 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP.	leaves Williamsport	12:35 A. M.
"	" Sunbury	2:30 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	9:40 A. M.

Express, Mail, and Accommodation, east and West, connect at Corry, and all west bound trains and Mail and Accommodation east at Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

WM. A. BALDWIN, General Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, October 3, 1870, trains will run as follows:—Leave Philadelphia from depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner Broad street and Washington avenue:—

For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4:30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

For Oxford Wednesdays and Saturdays only at 2:30 P. M.

For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 4:30 P. M., and 7 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays only 2:30 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Port Deposit at 9:25 A. M. and 4:25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

Oxford at 6:05 A. M., 10:35 A. M. and 5:30 P. M. Sundays at 5:30 P. M.

Chadd's Ford at 6:45 A. M., 11:53 A. M., 3:55 P. M., and 6:49 P. M. Sundays 6:49 P. M. only.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
10 8 General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, CORRY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE D

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

DARING FORGERIES.

A Man who Palms Himself Off as R. Barnwell Rhett, of South Carolina, at Wholesale Swindling.

We are again called upon to record the adroitness of a forger, who skilfully hoodwinked a large firm in this city, and but for a doubt which very opportunely crossed the mind of one of the prospective victims, would have unquestionably mulcted other firms in like manner. On Wednesday last, a gentleman, prepossessing in appearance, faultless in his dress, in the neighborhood of thirty years of age, called at the establishment of Messrs. Joel J. Baily & Co., No. 28 North Third street, who are dealers in hosiery, notions, and fancy goods. He gave his name as R. Barnwell Rhett, and that he had just arrived from South Carolina, where he resided, to purchase goods for the firm of Slote, Webb & Co. He intimated that he had travelled far in search of such as he wanted, and had concluded that he could at no place meet with better bargains than in Philadelphia. To Philadelphia then he came, and that moment found him in Baily & Co.'s store. He made a careful examination of the stock, with the eye of a *connoisseur*, and then retired, saying:—"I will call to-morrow."

On Thursday, at 2 P. M., he fulfilled his promise, and selected about $400 worth of goods. He walked to the rear of the store, where stood a small desk, and while under the pretense of writing he cunningly abstracted a sheet of paper with the firm's heading from one of the pigeonholes. He then turned around, saying, "Make out my bill. I will call and settle next day." From Baily & Co.'s he went to the establishment of William G. Spencer & Co., dealers in hosiery and fancy goods, doing business on Chesnut street, below Seventh, and there purchased goods to the amount of $400, and said that he would call and settle. That afternoon Messrs. Spencer & Co. received the following order, which was brought by a porter:—

OFFICE OF JOEL J. BAILY & Co., No. 28 NORTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17, 1871.—Messrs. W. G. Spencer & Co.—Gentlemen:—Please send us goods bought yesterday for Messrs. Slote, Webb & Co., of Charleston, S. C., and charge same to us. Mr. Rhett was obliged to leave town this morning, and requested us to inclose your goods in our shipment. Respectfully,

JOEL J. BAILY & Co.
Per S. L.

When one of the firm received this note, a shade of suspicion crossed his mind. He asked the porter, "Are you employed by Mr. Baily?" "No," said the porter. "We will not deliver the goods now;" and with this answer the porter left. Upon sending word to Baily & Co, the Messrs. Spencer discovered the order to have been forged on the sheet of paper that had first been stolen from the office of the Third street firm.

The same individual, baffled at this point, then went to A. J. Bartholomew, on North Eighth street, and purchased $300 worth of kid gloves, and said he would call "next day" and pay for them. Instead of calling, he sent by his porter a check on the Union Banking Company, signed by J. J. Baily & Co., with a note similar to that which had been sent to the firm of Spencer & Co., that is, saying that he was obliged to leave the city, and that Baily & Co. would receive the goods for Messrs Slote, Webb & Co., and include them in their shipment.

This time the forgery was successful, and Mr. Bartholomew delivered the goods. To his dismay he discovered that the signatures to both the note and the check were forged. Mr. Bartholomew is confident he can identify the forger, while the goods which he was so adroitly swindled out of are well described, and thus their identification will be easy.

Upon proceeding to the Continental Hotel the parties concerned discovered that the *bona-fide* Mr. Rhett of South Carolina was stopping there, and was living in entire innocence of the thought that a rascal was, under his name, perpetrating villainies in this city.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

Annual Meeting at the High School Yesterday.

The annual meeting of the Teachers' Institute was held yesterday afternoon in the lecture-room of the Central High School. J. Morton Thomas presided.

The Committee on Library and Publication reported that since the last annual meeting over 1200 copies of the report of the proceedings of the institute for the year 1869 have been distributed.

The Committee on Trust and Relief reported that at the commencement of the year they found to the credit of the fund, as reported at the last annual meeting, $2000 5-20 United States coupon bonds, and $1000 5-20 registered bonds. The total receipts were $280·59. They have expended for the purchase of $100 City 6's, dated July, 1870, $100·62½, and $100 do., January, 1871, $100. Total expenditure, $200·62½, leaving a balance in cash, $4·77. On Mutual United States 5-20 bonds to the amount of $3000; City 6's, new, free of tax, $200. Total, $3200.

The special committee appointed at an adjourned meeting of the Institute for the consideration of the teachers' salaries and the proposal of a plan for raising the same, presented a report, setting forth that before the committee had time to properly consider the important subject submitted to their care, a joint meeting of the Committee on Estimates of the Board of Publication and the committees of both branches of Councils on Schools, had resulted in the adoption of a resolution by which, with the exception of professors in the Boys' High School, it was recommended that Councils increase the salaries of all teachers in the public schools ten per cent.

The committee therefore felt that any further action with reference to the accomplishment of the objects of their appointment at the present time would be useless, and they therefore recommended, as the best effort which they could make with reference to an increase of salaries, to urge and endeavor to secure the adoption of the resolution proposed by the joint action of the committee of Councils, and the estimating committees of the Board of Public Education.

The report closes with the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the members of the Institute will use their united exertions to secure the passage of the resolution of the Committees of Councils upon Schools, proposing to increase the salaries of teachers 10 per cent.

Resolved, That the principal of the male grammar school in each section be requested to call a meeting of the teachers in the section for the purpose of appointing a committee to wait upon each member of Council within one week after their appointment for the purpose of an increase of salaries. The following persons were then elected officers for the ensuing year:—

For President, J. Morton Thomas; Vice-President, Charles A. Singer; Secretary, Frederick F. Christine; Corresponding Secretary, Marmaduke Watson; Treasurer, D. Wesley Bartine.

Business Committee (Representative of Boys' High School)—George Stuart.

Representative of Girls' Normal School—George W. Fetter.

Representative of Boys' Grammar School—James C. Sickel.

Representative of Girls' Grammar Schools—R. E. C. Marks.

Representative of Consolidated Schools—J. Emery Byram.

Representative of Secondary Schools—Josephine Pritchett.

Representative of Primary Schools—Kate Morris.

Committee on Library and Publications—Lydia A. Kirby, Joseph F. Sickel, Edward Gideon.

Committee on Trust and Relief Fund—George H. Stout, Andrew T. Morrison.

DWELLING-HOUSE ENTERED.—At an early hour yesterday morning the residence of John Zeb, No. 1413 North Eighth street, was entered by thieves from the rear. On the premises was a dog, which gave the robbers considerable annoyance, and, fearful that the canine would, by its constant barking, arouse the inmates, the robbers came to the conclusion to put it out of the way. They therefore cut the throat of the animal, and threw its body into the cesspool. They then entered the premises. To prevent surprise, they fastened all the doors leading to the upper floors, and, passing into the parlor, they espied a safe in one corner of the room. To their utter astonishment, the door of the same was found open, and an examination revealed the fact that it contained nothing. As the safe had only arrived a day or two before, it is suspicioned that the robbers knew that fact, and expected that it would contain some valuables. As their hopes were blasted, they left without carrying off any property, and, as a matter of revenge, they locked the door of the safe and removed the key.

ROBBERY.—Last night the wholesale liquor house of J. F. Stockdale & Co., No. 331 Walnut street, was entered by thieves and robbed of a quantity of wine.

THE COAL TRADE.

The Blocking Up of the Trade for the Present—Good Results to Follow—A Free Fight Between the Railroads and the Union—The Advanced Tolls—Quotations, Etc

The all-important question of who are the parties who are to rule the coal trade in the future is now being brought forcibly before those interested, and a speedy answer is in process of being worked out. The result is being anxiously waited for.

The unreasonable and outrageous management of the Miners' Union has at length brought matters to a crisis, and decided action is now being taken to put a stop to unjust demands in the future.

A meeting of prominent representatives of the Wyoming, Lehigh, and Schuylkill operators, of the Lehigh and Schuylkill iron manufacturers, and of all the prominent carrying companies, was held during the week in New York, at the office of the Delaware and Lackawanna Company. A policy was there inaugurated and since partly carried out, which will be severely felt by the miners. This policy, we believe, is to be aided by all the parties represented at the meeting. The companies are now heartily tired of the unending strife between themselves and the union, of the numerous strikes, the unjust demands, and the general idiotic method of government in vogue in the union, and have now taken the law into their own hands. Such a course was threatened some time ago, but the miners would not take warning.

The policy inaugurated was that of raising the tolls of the carrying companies to such a high figure that no business can possibly be done except with those who must have coal at any price. The end aimed at is the total annihilation of the union. The Reading Road has accordingly issued a new list doubling the former rates, and the Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna companies have given notice of new rates which will be nearly triple. The other companies have not been heard from, yet but they probably will be shortly.

Under these circumstances, the proposed resumption ordered by the General Council of the W. B. A. is of no effect. The operators who would not consent to co-operate with each other, thinking that when all others were doing nothing they might then have a small chance, are thus compelled to remain idle and help the general end.

The iron men are supposed to have given their consent and co-operation to the plan, they being about ready to stop anyhow on account of the state of their trade. At all events it is a question whether they would not get more advantage from a short total stoppage now, resulting in a more regular supply of fuel in the future.

The action of the companies is greatly to be commended, though it is open to some objections. The end sought is so desirable that every one should be willing to make some sacrifices, especially as there are such good prospects of success. There was never so good a chance for combination on the part of those opposed to the union for the purpose of its dismemberment, as at present. The plan, if steadily held to, will certainly accomplish its overthrow. It is better to suffer for a short season in order that we may have better things in the end.

The immediate effect of the higher tolls will be to materially advance the prices at the ports. But it is thought that there need be no coal famine. The supply on hand at this port is small, it is true, but it is thought that enough can be had either of our regular Schuylkill coal already mined, or of softer varieties from other regions, to weather through the time necessary. The supply in the yards in Philadelphia will probably last the retail trade until about the middle of March.

One objection to the plan is that the companies may take advantage of the high prices which the high tolls will produce and retain a higher rate than they should after the necessity no more exists, making the burden to be felt by the consumer. But even if this were so, the public would rather be swindled by a corporation not governed by ignorant men, as the union is, which latter organization would do the same thing if possible.

A total stoppage now on the part of the operators is after all the quickest way to a resumption, and therefore it meets with general approbation. Concession on both sides has been urged and tried, but on account of unfair advantages taken it has not been successful. The time has come for more severe measures.

As was to be expected, there have been numerous petitions started by the miners for the purpose of being presented to the Legislature, asking for a curtailment of the franchises of the railroad companies. The President of the Union has himself been in Harrisburg looking after the matter. The miners by means of cards in the newspapers are appealing to philanthropists to aid the cause of the workingmen. They should remember that philanthropists have interests of their own to consider, and are as much interested in a fair state of the coal trade as anybody.

Our despatches in another column from the coal region shows how the popular feeling is going against the Union. This is but a straw to show which way the wind blows.

The following is a synopsis of the trade for the week from the Pottsville *Miners' Journal* of to-day:—

"The quantity sent by rail for the week was 16,141 tons, against 53,580 tons for the corresponding week last year. The whole supply for the week was 137,836 tons, against 175,081 for the corresponding week last year. In the supply of anthracite so far this year we are behind that of last year 571,000 tons, and last year at the same period we were 176,000 ahead of the previous year, making a difference of 747,000 tons so far this year.

"The bituminous trade is a little ahead of last years' supply to date.

"The trade sums up for the week as follows:—

	1870.		1871.		
	WEEK.	TOTAL.	WEEK.	TOTAL.	INC. & DEC.
Anthracite.					
P. & R. R.	53,560	493,631	10,141	433,792	d 55,849
Sch. Canal		36,926		34,374	d 1,852
L. Val R. R. S.	38,939	476,761	1,551	338,416	d141,635
L. V. R. R. Nth			217	32,724	32,507
L. Canal					
Nav. R. R	11,909	108,096	1,380	97,110	d 10,920
Sch'ylkn Sth	19,784	176,774			176,774
do Nth	29,615	72,956			72,956
Pa. Coal Co.	11,819	100,214	69	2,761	d 97,453
Pa. Canal					
D. & H. Co.					
D. & H. R. R.	29,063	86,039	2,502	48,312	
do do W	80	1,427	134	12,721	d 31,584
do do S.	3,907	16,459			d 18,480
Wyoming Nh.					
Shamokin	4,266	30,578	3,967	33,158	256,018
Trevorton		1,973			d 1,973
Big Lick Col.			2,759	8,889	8,889
Lykens V. Co.		249	1,838	17,867	7,618
Williamston	1,294	14,085		2,013	d 12,072
	163,536	1,605,043	24,658	1,033,868	
	24,454	1,033,868			
	139,284	571,175			
Bituminous.					
Broad Top		18,440	4,515	24,640	6,200
B. & O. R. R.	11,542	51,384	8,763	54,379	2,995
Ches. & O. Ca.					
Tot'l, all kind	175,080	1,665,867	37,736	1,112,887	
	37,726	1,112,287			
	137,554	552,980			

"The shipments for the week show a falling off, compared with last year, of 137,353 tons, and for the year so far, 552,980 tons. We are losing at the rate of not less than 150,000 tons a week. Several collieries had made arrangements to start in Schuylkill county to supply parties that wanted coal, but the advance of $2 per ton on tolls and transportation, made by the Reading Railroad Company came like a clap of thunder upon them, and several that had started, or proposed to start, have already or will stop, except three or four that have special contracts to supply furnaces here and also a few on the line that will sooner pay the advanced price than blow out.

"The Philadelphia Coal Company started one of their collieries, and propose starting the others to supply Coleman's furnaces at Lebanon with the large size of coal, but they must keep the smaller size in the chutes, because it cannot be sold at the present rates of tolls on the line or at Philadelphia. In the Wyoming region two operators proposed to start, but the companies were not prepared to furnish cars until the business was so arranged that they would be authorized to put their rolling stock on the road. In the Shamokin region several operators started, but they cannot send any coal with the present rates of tolls prevailing, which we learn will be continued until the trade is so arranged that it can progress without any further stoppage or interruption, and consequently they can only send west and south via Northern Central Railroad. In the Lehigh region the rates of tolls and transportation have also been advanced both by the Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna roads, and as far as we could learn yesterday but one colliery was working to supply a furnace in which the proprietors are interested, many of the furnace men in the Lehigh are co-operating with the coal operators and transporters and also the consumers on the line of the Schuylkill to put a stop to the terrible state of affairs that now exist in the coal regions; and some of the heaviest manufacturers of iron declared that they would sooner blow out their furnaces and have them stand for a year before they would be compelled to go to the inconvenience of stacking up coal at heavy expense to last for a month or so to suit the behests of ignorant leaders of the W.B.A., and they will do it too.

HUNTING PARK.

Municipal Neglect of a Generous Gift—Schemes for its Improvement.

There is now on foot an effort in which a great many people are interested. Hunting Park is to be rendered, should no obstacle be placed in the way, a beautiful resort, instead of being permitted to remain a neglected tract, dreary in winter and overrun with rank growth in summer. This park is located on North Broad street, about four miles from Chesnut street, and contains a little over 43 acres. In 1856 it was generously donated to the city of Philadelphia by several citizens, to be used as a public park, free of access for all the inhabitants, and "for the health and the enjoyment of the people." The ordinance dedicating it to public use, and entitling it "Hunting Park," passed July 10, 1856.

At that time $4000 were given to improve it, and this is about all that has been appropriated to carry out the aims and intentions of the donors.

Many efforts have been made to make this spot inviting to our people. It is pleasantly situated. It is at the northern terminus of Broad street, which, in pleasant weather, is thronged by thousands of promenaders and riders. Our chief thoroughfare would have a stronger attraction if at its terminus it led into a pleasant park that had been tastefully arranged. It is suggested that this park be laid out in drives, with a circular track where our horsemen, restrained by the law from racing on Broad street, might put their steeds to the test.

There is to be a concert of action to rejuvenate this deserted spot, and to make it as inviting as its generous donors anticipated. The park is now, we believe, in the hands of the Board of City Trusts. In attending to their many duties relating to the Girard Estate, the trustees have undoubtedly overlooked it. William F. Smith, the representative from Germantown, has introduced into the Legislature an act extending the powers of the Park Commissioners, so as to authorize them to take charge of Hunting Park; and on Thursday last, in Select Council, Mr. King offered a bill vesting the care of this park in a commission composed of Messrs. Charles H. Muirhead, Edwin H. Fitler, Theodore Solaignac, Edwin Hopkins, Thomas Dolan, James D. Wetham, Edward Burton, and Beareau Borie, who are pledged to improve it without any cost to the city. No matter who superintends, the improvement of this spot should be encouraged.

SLEEPY-HEADS.

A Bold Robbery that Ought to Have Been Discovered.

Walnut street, between Third and Fourth, must have been deserted by our policemen last night. J. F. Stockdale & Co.'s store, No. 331, was entered and robbed of stock to the value of $400. The robbers, under cover of the darkness, broke a pane of glass in the upper sash of one of the windows, and turned up the catch, and let the sash down. They then scrambled into the building, closed the inside shutters, lighted the gas, and commenced their work.

They emptied $350 worth of imported cigars from their boxes, deeming it nonsense to carry any superfluous weight. They overhauled the desks and drawers, but found no cash. A revolver presented to Mr. Stockdale when a collector they carried off. It was valued at $25. With admirable judgment, from the rows of bottles of brandy they selected the finest brand. Among the cigars carried off was a lot for which the owner had paid $225 per thousand.

What is strange about the entire proceeding is that while the robbers might have escaped into Harmony court by simply unbolting a rear door, they departed as they had entered, through the window, and in the glare of the light, which they had not extinguished. This shows conclusively that no "perlice" were about, or the light in the store would have been discovered. Mr. Stockdale is a member of Common Council. He looks upon this event as a judgment for not having voted for a metropolitan police bill.

THE MORTALITY OF THE CITY.—The number of deaths in the city for the week ending at noon to-day was 274, being an increase of 1 over those of last week and a decrease of 60 from the corresponding period of last year. Of these 139 were adults and 135 minors. 202 were people of the United States, and 60 were foreigners. 11 were people of color. 9 were from the country. The principal causes of death were:—Consumption of the lungs, 43; disease of the heart, 15; marasmus, 6; old age, 13; typhoid fever, 3; convulsions, 11; inflammation of the lungs, 27; debility, 14.

The deaths were divided as follows among the different wards:—

Wards.		*Wards.*	
First	7	Seventeenth	5
Second	10	Eighteenth	14
Third	6	Nineteenth	15
Fourth	9	Twentieth	22
Fifth	17	Twenty-first	2
Sixth	5	Twenty-second	9
Seventh	11	Twenty-third	9
Eighth	5	Twenty-fourth	5
Ninth	8	Twenty-fifth	12
Tenth	3	Twenty-sixth	13
Eleventh	7	Twenty-seventh	16
Twelfth	6	Twenty-eighth	2
Thirteenth	9	Unknown	
Fourteenth	9		
Fifteenth	17	Total	274
Sixteenth	11		

A PITIABLE STORY.—At the West Philadelphia Railroad Depot there arrived last night a young woman whose residence is in Dalton, N. H. She was without money and friends, and the police were obliged to furnish her with quarters for the night at the Sixteenth District Station-house. This morning she appeared before his Honor the Mayor, and made known the following facts:—She was employed in a factory in Dalton, and there formed the acquaintance of a dashing young clerk in the establishment. Under a promise of marriage, she accompanied him to New York city. Here they were made man and wife, and the day after the marriage she was directed by her husband to come to this city, while he remained there to settle up his business. The fact that he had destroyed the marriage certificate convinced her that he intended to desert her, but she had no other alternative than to obey his command to come to this city. Her husband paid her fare and checked her baggage here, and now she is without a home or friends.

PLACES OF AMUSEMENT LICENSED.—In addition to the names of the places of amusement licensed by the Mayor, published recently in THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, we have the following:—

Morton Hall.
Bates' Show, No 1111 Market street.
Masonic Hall, Manayunk.
Mortimer's Varieties.
Liberty Hall.
McCrossin's Hall, Washington avenue.
Jacob Vaier's Concert Hall.
Union Hall.
Horticultural Hall.
Germania Central Hall.
Newman's Dancing Academy.
City Guards Hall.
Germania Literary Association.

STOLE A PUSH CART.—Yesterday Michael Devlin was arrested by Policeman Dessinger, of the Tenth district, upon the charge of the larceny of a push cart from a store at Hancock st., and Girard avenue. Defendant was chased as far as Germantown avenue and Jefferson street, and there arrested. The property was recovered. Michael had a hearing before Alderman Shoemaker, and was committed for trial.

DEAD INFANT.—This morning a dead infant was found on Hancock street, above Oxford.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Meeting of the Council Committee Yesterday.

The House of Correction Committee met yesterday afternoon, Walter Allison presiding.

From City Solicitor Worrell a communication was received, setting forth that from the agreement made with the contractor for the building of a House of Correction, he was of the opinion that the clause "providing that payments shall be made upon the architect's certificates, upon monthly estimates and valuation of said works, for materials furnished and work done, less ten per cent. thereof," contemplates a payment at the end of each month for the materials which shall at that time have been delivered upon the ground, and is not restricted to such materials as shall have been actually used in the operation of building.

That the valuation of the work done and materials furnished in any given month is not restricted by the agreement to the actual price paid by the contractor for such materials, but may be based upon their market value at that time.

Strickland Kneass, Chief Engineer and Surveyor, in reply to an inquiry of Mr. Allison, chairman of the committee, as to his mode of making estimates, says that he has always made his current estimates a comparative valuation of the work done, and has in all cases paid for material delivered on the ground, not always its full value. If this was not done, he says, all men with small capital, though perhaps the best men to carry on the work, would be ruled out by competition.

The act to establish and maintain the House of Correction agreed on by the commission was then read, and after sundry amendments, the most important of which requires that the compensation of all officers of the house shall be approved by Councils, it was agreed to, and the committee adjourned.

OUR CENTENNIAL—WHAT NEW JERSEY SAYS.—The joint resolution and preamble of the New Jersey Legislature, which recently passed *nem. con.*, endorsing Philadelphia as the place for holding the great centennial anniversary, says:—

1. *Be it resolved by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey*, That an exhibition of products of manufactures and art of the United States, and of all nations, will be an appropriate means of celebrating the centenary anniversary of the Declaration of Independence; and it is most suitable and proper that the exhibition be held at the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

2. *And be it resolved*, That the action of the House of Representatives of the United States, looking towards such celebration, is approved and sustained by this State.

3. *And be it resolved*, That the Legislature of New Jersey will, at the proper time, adopt such measures as may be expedient to provide for the display, at the exhibition, of the products of the State.

RELIEF FOR FRANCE—THE COMMITTEE TO DEVISE MEANS.—At the meeting held yesterday afternoon in the Mayor's office to raise subscriptions for the impoverished French, the Mayor was authorized to appoint an executive committee to take the matter in charge. He has selected the following gentlemen:—Henry Lewis, John Wanamaker, Peter Jacob, Dr. E. Morwitz, William Massey, Wm. J. Horstman, Washington J. Jackson, Anthony J. Drexel, William Gulager, C. J. Hoffman. The Mayor is chairman of this body. A meeting of the executive committee will be held this afternoon.

FIRE.—About 8 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in some barrels of rubbish in the cellar of the residence of Mr. George Ritchie, No. 1331 North Broad street, and burned through the floor into the dining-room, destroying furniture to the value of $200. The firemen were promptly on hand, and by their exertions succeeded in saving the building from destruction.

THEFT OF BROOMS.—An individual named Charles Henry Augustus was arrested yesterday for the larceny of a dozen brooms from the store of Wm. J. Holtz, at Second and Dana streets. Defendant had a hearing before Alderman Toland and was committed for trial.

SUDDEN DEATH.—The Coroner was notified this morning to hold an inquest at No. 1625 Olive street, upon the body of James Ewing, aged twenty-three years, who fell dead at Broad and Master streets. Also, at No. 1832 Seybert street, upon the body of David Graham, who died suddenly last night.

PETROLEUM STOCK.—The receipts during the week just ending, of petroleum, were 12,343 barrels. The stock yesterday aggregated 31,000 barrels. The shipments for the same period amounted to 342,957 gallons, making a total of 3,289,731 gallons exported since the 1st of January.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—An application will be made to the Governor for a pardon for William I. Innis, convicted of bigamy, and now in the County Prison.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Homicide Cases.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Allison and Paxson.

In the matter of James Mahoney, who was convicted of manslaughter in taking the life of Policeman Dennis Sullivan in June last, the motion for a new trial was withdrawn, and the Court imposed a sentence of seven years and six months in the County Prison.

John Fitzgerald (colored), who was convicted of murder in the second degree in taking the life of James Davenger (colored), when called for sentence, made an impassioned and quite intelligent speech to the Court. He said his wife's honor had been assailed by his father, who was the principal witness against him, and that on the day of this occurrence, as he was about starting off to have his shoemaker's knife sharpened, his father made a remark which nettled him, and he turned around to accuse him of his criminal conduct, when Davenger interfered. Then, in the heat of the moment, he attempted to push the old man away, and accidentally cut him.

The Court imposed a sentence of twelve years in the Penitentiary.

In the case of Constable William Whitesides, who was convicted of manslaughter in shooting James Freeman (colored), the Court to-day granted a new trial.

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LATEST CABLE NEWS.

The English Parliament

Debate on the War.

ALSACE AND LORRAINE.

Excitement in the French Assembly

The Spanish Cortes Elections

Matters at the Capital.

Proceedings of Congress.

Weekly Treasury Exhibit

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

English Parliamentary Proceedings.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—The debate in the Commons last night became general. The pervading tone was that England's weak hesitation had lost her the respect of the belligerents, and invited an early war for her own existence. Gladstone recapitulated the negotiations at St. Petersburg, which, he said, had been fruitlessly made to depend upon Lord Lyons' withdrawal. He (Gladstone) believed magnanimity on the part of the Germans would benefit not only France and Europe but Germany itself.

The subject here dropped, and discussion ensued upon the naval administration, during which Gladstone again addressed the House in defense of the Admiralty, asserting that during the Childers administration nearly two millions of taxation were saved to the country, whose maritime supremacy was at the same time assured.

Alsace and Lorraine.

FORDEAUX, Feb. 17.—In the Assembly to-day M. Keller presented a declaration bearing the signatures of deputies of the Haut and Bas-Rhin, the Meurthe, and the Moselle, protesting on behalf of the inhabitants of these departments against the separation of Alsace and Lorraine from France. The proposal of Mr. Keller was referred to a committee, who subsequently submitted a report expressing the strongest sympathy with the populations of Alsace and Lorraine, and directing that the declaration of M. Keller be spread upon the records of the Assembly and referred to the French negotiators when they come to treat with Prussia. The Assembly then conferred the executive power of the Government upon M. Thiers.

M. Keller, in a speech, adjured his colleagues to proclaim their inviolable attachment to Alsace and Lorraine. A majority of the Chamber appeared disposed to delay the consideration of the subject until to-morrow, but Thiers strongly insisted upon its immediate consideration, saying that the Chamber must on its own responsibility clearly declare its wishes upon the question.

The Chamber went into committee on the motion of M. Keller, and the sitting was subsequently suspended.

Affairs at Paris—The National Guard, Etc.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—A despatch from Versailles of Feb. 17th says the destruction of heavy guns of the fort is in progress.

The drawing of the mines has been completed.

The Paris Government intends to stop the pay of the National Guards and their wives, and supply them with work instead.

A million shells and a quarter of a million of mitrailleuse balls have been manufactured in Paris since September 19.

Elections to the Spanish Cortes.

MADRID, Feb. 16.—The Spanish elections will be held on the 8th of March, and the Cortes will meet on the 3d of April. The *Correspondencia* says elections for deputies to the Spanish Cortes will shortly be held in Porto Rico and Cuba.

The Steamship China.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—The steamship China, from New York, touched at Queenstown yesterday.

M. Theirs and the Foreign Ministers.

BORDEAUX, Feb. 18.—Immediately after the vote in the Assembly yesterday the English, Austrian, and Italian ambassadors officially visited M. Thiers and recognized the French Government.

Ship News.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 18.—Arrived, brig Essex, from Galveston, with 766 bales of cotton; ship Monsoon, from New Orleans, with 2625 bales; steamer St. Louis, from New Orleans, with 3913 bales; ship Lottie Warren, from Savannah, with 3350 bales.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Proposition to Acquire Portions of the British North American Possessions.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Senator Howard to-day introduced a resolution setting forth that the high commission which is shortly to meet to settle all differences between Great Britain and the United States in a speedy, honorable, and mutually advantageous manner, all important matters in controversy, is recommended to take into consideration the fact that the possession by Great Britain of the northern portion of the continent of North America, which is, in its very nature, an obstacle to the permanent harmony of the two Governments, and a standing incitement to persons anxious to invade them in war. It is therefore recommended that the commission may in any settlement suggested embrace a cession to the United States of so much of the British possessions as lie westward of the Hudson Bay and the outlet of Lake Superior, with the right of free navigation through all the navigable waters of the Atlantic and Artic oceans.

In the House the celebrated

McGarrahan Case

is the special order, and it is likely to occupy all day.

Illness of Senator Sumner.

Senator Sumner has been suffering considerable for the last twelve hours with an acute attack of pleurisy, but is not dangerous. He will probably be detained from the Senate several days.

Treasury Statement.

Receipts of fractional currency for the week, $961,000; shipments of notes, $147,738; fractional currency, $615,227. The Treasury holds in trust for national bank circulation, $257,253,000, and for public departments, $15,919,500. Mutilated notes burned during the week, $623,785; bank currency issued therefor, $402,900; total amount issued therefor, $56,621,275. Outstanding circulation, $368,888,738. Fractional currency redeemed and destroyed, $649,100.

The Carnival on Monday.

The departments will be closed at noon on Monday and Tuesday next, in order to give the employes an opportunity to participate in the carnival exercises. On Wednesday, the anniversary of Washington's birthday, the departments will be closed all day.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Latest Hudson Railroad Accident.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Feb. 18.—It is now stated on authority that the accident between Albany and Troy was caused by a freight train which ran over the track at 6 P. M., the truck of one of the cars being off, which drew the spikes from the rails. The conductor or brakeman failed to notify the flagman of the fact. The burning of the cars was caused by an explosion of gasoline.

The ship Neptune Outrages.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—The examination of Captain Peabody, of the ship Neptune, and his mates, Bartlett S. Mays and Henry Shields, charged with inflicting cruel and inhuman punishment upon sailors while on a voyage from Liverpool, began to-day before United States Commissioner Shields. The testimony showed that the most revolting tortures were practiced, and that the men were exposed to severe cold until nearly frozen in one instance. The fingers of one of them dropped off, being frostbitten.

WISHART'S COLUMN.

THE MEDICAL PROPERTIES OF TAR.

The pine tree has long been known to possess valuable medical properties. For pulmonary diseases it is doubtful whether any remedy has as yet been discovered equal to it. It seems to change and renew the very structure on which it acts, and to infuse into the system an indescribable power equal to the natural power before disease had even taken hold of the body, so as to make, as it were, an entirely new tissue, and to give a newness of life and energy which one who has been sick a long time knows the value of ut cannot fully describe. The great objection, however, to all tar preparations has been their unpleasant taste, and consequent liability to sickness and nauseate the stomach.

We have before us, however, a preparation of the kind referred to, which obviates all these objections, and is as agreeable to the palate as it is valuable in the cure of disease. We mean "Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial," a real, genuine, *bona fide* medicinal cordial, distilled from the pine tree by a process known only to the Doctor himself, the sale and popularity of which are only equalled by the amount of suffering it has relieved, and the number of diseases it is so well calculated to effectually cure. In the Pine Tree Tar Cordial the invalid may be sure he has a remedy of very extraordinary power for throat and lung affections, and when taken in conjunction with the "Great American Dyspepsia Pills," an infallible cure for dyspepsia, liver complaint, sick headache, and the many ailments arising from a disordered state of the liver and digestive organs.

In our sphere as publishers we feel some degree of cautiousness in what we recommend to our readers, but when we know of anything of value to the public we shall not hesitate to make it known through our columns. We advise those of our readers who are suffering from dyspepsia, etc., to give Dr. Wishart's celebrated remedies a trial.

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